THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1770.

CONTENTS.

The General Aſſembly's ANSWER to the ſynod of New-York's letter 689.

REMARKS on Lathrop's Innocent blood, a ſermon 690.

ADAMS in anſwer to Hoffman on the ſtone 691. Hoffman's reply 728.

Of Lord CAMDEN's political conduct. 693, 4.

Defence of Lord MANSFIELD, in anſwer to Junius 696.

Concluſion of the account of the election of one of the SIXTEEN PEERS for SCOTLAND 697, 8.

Of the election of the SCOTS PEERS in 1734. Motions in the Houſe of Lords in the ſeſſion 1733-4 698, 9. Debate 699. Proteſts 699. 700. Proteſts at Edinburgh 701, 2. Liſts of the ſixteen choſen, and of the ſixteen voted for by the minority 703. Petition of ſix Peers to the Houſe of Lords ib. Proceedings on it ib. Remonſtrance of the ſix Peers 704. Proteſts 705, 6, 7.

Character of the DAUPHINESS 708.

Regulations for keeping the EDINBURGH STREETS clean 712.

Proceedings in the Seſſion of PARLIAMENT 1768-9, concluded. Of the agreement with the Eaſt-India company 709. Of the deficiency in the civil-liſt revenue 711.

Advantages of Switzerland WHEAT 714.

Debates of a POLITICAL CLUB. Speeches on the motion to call for papers containing intelligence of hoſtilities by Spain, by E. G——r 715. E. S——e 717. L. W—h 718. L. L—n ib. E. S—h 719.

An apology for the LICENTIOUSNESS of the PRESS 720.

POETRY. On the ſpar of wit between the E. of C. and Mr G. 708. To a Robin who ſung with the organ in Briſtol cathedral 722.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. — England. Acts paſſed 722. Warlike preparations 723. Almon's ſentence ib. Recrimination by Lady Groſvenor ib. Floods ib. A duel 724.

—— Affairs in Ireland 726.

—— Affairs in Scotland 727.

Annual MORTALITY-BILLS 729.

TITLE-PAGE, INDEXES, &c.

To the Rev. the Moderator of the Synod of New York.

REV. SIR,

THE Miniſters and Elders met in the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland have conſidered the letter of the Rev. Synod of New York and Philadelphia [304.] with the attention due to ſo reſpectable a body.

As love and union ought to ſubſiſt among all the members of the Catholic Church, we are perſuaded that very happy effects may reſult from a proper correſpondence between the Proteſtant Churches in different parts of the world, and ſhall not be wanting on our part to promote this brotherly intercourſe.

It affords us great ſatisfaction to hear of the proſperity and rapid population of the provinces of New York and Philadelphia; and we are deeply affected with the circumſtances of ſuch of your people as are deſtitute of the religious inſtructions which they wiſh to receive. We have no doubt but that there may be found in this country, ſeveral young men, regularly educated, and well qualified by their piety and literature to undertake the charge of ſome of your vacant congregations, and labour among them in the work of the Lord.

The General Aſſembly has appointed a committee of Miniſters and Elders to correſpond with your Rev. Synod [284.]; upon receiving proper information from you concerning the ſituation and circumſtan-

ces of any vacant congregation which you wiſh to provide with a Miniſter, this committee will uſe its endeavours to find a perſon duly qualified to ſupply it.

We conclude with praying, that Almighty God may beſtow his beſt bleſſings upon you, and upon your people; and that he may give ſuch ſucceſs to your labours, that they may promote the intereſts of religion and virtue, and prove a crown of joy to you in the day of the Lord.

I am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother, ALEX. CARLYLE, Moderator.

Edinburgh, June 4. 1770.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *December*, 1770.

IN your Magazine for laſt June you give us a letter from the ſynod of New York and Philadelphia to our general aſſembly; in which the Rev. ſynod, ſpeaking of the church of Scotland, ſay, — "to which they are of all others moſt entirely conformed, and from which indeed they may be ſaid to have derived their origin." [304.]

In a few leaves after [316.] we have extracts from a ſermon preached by a miniſter of one of the moſt conſiderable cities in that country; — on reading which, I could not help thinking, if we may judge of the American church from the ſample here given, that our church derives no great honour from her weſtern progeny; but I hope the ſtock is better than the ſample.

To ſhow tenderneſs to perſons in diſtreſs, is a dictate of humanity; how much more of that religion which teaches to love enemies, and return good for evil? — Priſoners, eſpecially when life is at ſtake, have a peculiar claim to compaſſion and candour, ſo as to procure them a fair trial: how hard then was the caſe of theſe unfortunate priſoners, to be prejudged from the pulpit, and to have the reſentment of the evidences, jury, and judges, inflamed againſt them by this fiery ſermon?

That the ſoldiers were not voluntiers in the matter, but commanded on this difficult ſervice by their lawful ſuperiors, whom they were bound to obey on pain of death, was an obvious plea in their favour.

Nor could it have eſcaped the preacher's obſervation, that the paſſions of the people of America were by much too greatly inflamed; it was therefore his duty to have endeavoured to calm them, and to put them in mind, that as the unfortunate priſoners were waiting their trial, every fact and circumſtance urged in their defence ought to be coolly conſidered, with a leaning, in caſe of doubt, to the merciful ſide. But the preacher, it would ſeem, needed to be taught to moderate his own paſſions, inſtead of being in condition to teach his people to moderate theirs.

Fatal, it is probable, would the conſequences of this ſermon have been, if the trial had been brought on immediately after it was preached; but by a well-timed delay till the rage of the people had ſubſided, Capt. Preſton has been unanimouſly acquitted. [622, 79.]

Had our Boſton clergyman followed the example ſet him by that church from which his is ſaid to have derived its origin, his ſermon would have been in a different ſtrain. — The cauſe of the flame then raging in America, was, that the King and parliament of G. Britain had impoſed taxes on the people of that country, and aſſerted their having a right to do ſo; which it ſeems contradicted the notions that ſome perſons there entertained of political liberty, but about which wiſe and good men may differ; — not that the taxes were in themſelves oppreſſive, had they been impoſed by an authority to which they choſe to ſubmit. — Now, not many years ago, we had an inſurrection in this country, which threatened deſtruction to our liberties, religious as well as civil, to our properties, and every thing we held dear. This was a ſerious affair; an affair with which the pretended grievances of the Americans can bear no compariſon: and yet, after hundreds of lives had been loſt, and this part of the kingdom was wholly over-run, and the inſurgents ſtill proceeding in their daring attempt, the church of Scotland, in their addreſs to the King, dated Nov. 13. 1745, inſtead of endeavouring to draw down vengeance on the delinquents, have the following amiable (I had almoſt ſaid divine) ſentiment, "That your goodneſs may, at length, conquer the hearts of your moſt inveterate enemies, and make them your willing ſubjects." [vii. 524.]

The Boſton ſermon would have been heard with abhorrence by a virtuous Heathen, but the ſentiment above expreſſed is worthy of the pureſt church in the pureſt times of Chriſtianity. E. R.

I am, &c.

SIR,

SIR,

WHat I advanced in my laſt [545.], I cannot help repeating, viz. that it is in every man's power to make experiments; but daily experience teaches us, that it is not equally in his power to draw juſt and pertinent concluſions. Had Mr Hoffman been maſter of his ſubject, he would never have thought, that cauſtic alcali would act as ſuch after having paſſed through the different canals of the human body; nor would he have given experiments made by other men, and affix the name of *J. Hoffman* to them *(a)*.

Mr Hoffman ſays, he has found all my objections erroneous: how far they are ſo, I ſhall examine by the opinions of men equally, if not more, learned in chymiſtry and phyſic, than your correſpondent of Cambridge.

His firſt aſſertion is [656.], that I "do not ſeem well acquainted with the conſtituent parts of the ſtone, when I ſay, it is compoſed of mild calcarious earth and mucus." Here it naturally would have been expected, that (as the *onus probandi* lies on him) reaſons were to follow, and experiments would be given to prove my aſſertion falſe, and his own true: but nothing of this kind appears; Mr Hoffman's mere *ipſe dixit* is thought full ſufficient: however, that I may not fall into the ſame error I have been condemning in him, I muſt beg to ſtrengthen my opinion with thoſe of men eminent in this branch of knowledge.

1. Drs Cullen and Black in Edinburgh, Fordyce and Hunter in London, publicly teach, in their different claſſes, that the *calculus humanus* is a compound of mild calcarious earth and animal mucilage, particularly Dr Hunter, who has taken more pains on this ſubject than any who ever went before him. 2. Mr Hoffman allows it contains calcarious earth; therefore powder a piece of ſuch ſtone, and then ſtrew it on a red-hot iron, immediately the true particular ſmell of burnt animal ſubſtances ariſe: he will not ſurely ſay this ſmell is from the calcarious earth. 3. That it conſiſts of mucus, in part, is alſo evident from experiments made many years ſince in France *(b)*, where urinary ſtones were putrefied by a long maceration in water; and, as we know nothing will enter the putrefactive fermentation but animal or vegetable matters, it is therefore evident it was the mucus of the ſtone which putrefied. 4. In the ſame manner Dr Hales diſſolved ſeveral ſtones *(c)*, and ſays, they were all covered with a white mucus. 5. Dr Whytt particularly ſays *(d)*, the white mucus formed by the maceration of the ſtone in lime-water, was not from the lime, but from the ſtone itſelf. 6. Dr Rutty, in his obſervations, ſpeaking of lime-water, obſerves, that the fiery particles of the lime, according to Dr Hales's ingenious account, diſſolves the oil (evidently meaning the mucus) which is the bond of union of the ſtone *(e)*. Laſtly, take Dr Home's opinion: *Oritur enim a ſabuloſis et terreſtribus ſanguinis particulis in tubis uriniferis hærentibus, ſeſe attrahentibus, et primo ſub ſpecie muci, dein lapidis, ope glutinoſæ materiæ adjunctis (f)*.

His obſervation on the ſelenites is, in our diſpute, a matter of the leaſt moment; it is only cavilling about words: notwithſtanding, I muſt beg leave to acquaint him, I am not ignorant of what Margraaf has written on ſelenitic and gypſeous earths *(g)*.

In the firſt experiment the lime-water, we are told, formed a ſlight cruſt round the ſtone; but had no other effect on it. This experiment may be truly related: but it is diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of other gentlemen; for example, thoſe made by Dr Rutty, in number about twelve or fourteen, in each of theſe the mucus was deſtroyed, and the calcarious earth was depoſited in a fine powder *(h)*. Alſo in Dr Whytt's experiments the ſame appearances as in Dr Rutty's always took place *(i)*. Probably Mr Hoffman was too impatient, like other young experiment-makers, to wait the iſſue of a tedious proceſs: however this may be, I never read of experiments more inaccurately made; he pays no attention

(a) See each experiment in Dr Hales's experiments on the Stone; Dr Rutty's Experiments on Stephens's Medicines, &c. Dr Lobb's Catalogue of Solvents for the Stone; Dr Whytt on Lime-Water; Experiments of Mr Lane in the Medical Tranſactions of the College, vol. 6. ſee alſo thoſe of Meſſ. Geoffroy, Morand, Dr Hartley, &c. &c.

(b) Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences, anno 1720.

(c) Veg. Stat. vol. 2. p. 211.

(d) Med. Tranſ. vol. 6.

(e) Rutty on the Stone.

(f) Princip. Med. p. 252.

(g) Memoirs de l'Acad. de Berlin, 1750.

(h) Rutty, p. 15. 16. 17.

(i) Whytt's Eſſay on Lime Water.

to weight or meaſure, the ſtrength of his lime water, or ſolution of alcali, as things of no moment; and the degree of heat in which they were placed is to be gueſſed at by the reader.

In his obſervations on my remark on his ſecond experiment, he ſays, "any ſubſtance void of air will diſſolve the ſtone." Here I muſt alſo beg leave to differ from him again; becauſe, was this true, cauſtic magneſia, *i. e.* magneſia deprived of its fixt air, would diſſolve it; alſo the calces of all the metals, as all the different ochres of iron, the different calces of lead, as minium, lytharge, ceruſe, &c. For this aſſertion in my laſt letter, and not acquainting him that the air ſeparated from the metals, in order to reduce them into calces, was not fixt or reſpirable, but inflammable air, I am immediately charged with ignorance of the properties of the different airs: but with what juſtice or propriety, I leave it to the judgement of every reaſonable man.

Concerning the third experiment, he obſerves, that *my ſolution proves too much*. This I will aver, *his ſolution did too much*. That cauſtic alcali ever diſſolved calcarious earth, much ſurpriſes me; here I muſt even doubt *the very accurate experiments* made by Mr Hoffman, of Cambridge, which are brought to prove it. Every one of Dr Rutty's experiments with cauſtic alcali ſhews the contrary: in each of theſe the mucus was diſſolved, and the calcarious earth fell to the bottom, "in powder like ſlacked lime," ſays the doctor (*k*). Alſo in Mr Lane's experiments with cauſtic alcali and the calculus humanus, he always found a powder, more or leſs in quantity, remaining (*l*). How Mr Hoffman's alcali came to be ſo powerful, amazes me: it would certainly be a valuable acquiſition to chymiſtry, were we acquainted with his proceſs to procure it. I feel myſelf ſtrongly inclined to compliment him on his diſcovery of the *univerſal menſtruum*; and probably ſhould, was I certain one experiment was ſufficient for the diſcovery of a medicine which ages have hunted after in vain (*m*).

From what has been ſaid, I hope there remains no doubt, that the conſtituent parts of the ſtone are calcarious earth and animal mucus. This being granted, it requires no great ſkill to tell what will diſſolve it out of the human body, provided a man is maſter of the different tables of chymical attractions. The earth may be diſſolved by moſt, if not all of the acids; the mucus by cauſtic alcali; cauſtic calcarious earth by ſome of the metallic ſalts, by concentrated vitriolic, muriatic, or nitrous acids, and alſo by putrefaction: but can any man, unleſs inſane, imagine either of theſe, except the latter, can be applied to the ſtone in the bladder in ſufficient ſtrength to diſſolve either part of it, and not injure the containing parts? Suppoſe, for example, the cauſtic alcali be given, it muſt be active when it arrives at the bladder, otherwiſe it will be uſeleſs; but, unluckily, it is capable of diſſolving a particular quantity, and no more; therefore if it be given by the mouth, ſufficiently ſtrong to act on the ſtone, it will firſt diſſolve the mucus of the mouth; if that is not enough in quantity to ſaturate it, then it will diſſolve the mucus of the ſauces, æſophagus, ſtomach, &c.; if all this proves inſufficient, it will certainly coagulate the chyle in the thoracic duct, which is coagulable by very ſlight coagulants. But even granting nothing of this ſhould take place, immediately on its admiſſion into the body, it would decompoſe the ammoniacal ſalts of the fluids, detach the volatile alcali, and itſelf be converted into a neutral ſalt.

I confeſs I have entered deeper into this ſubject than I at firſt intended, or, indeed, than either Mr Hoffman's experiments or arguments merited: I have alſo been more particular in this letter, as I am determined it ſhall be my laſt, unleſs Mr Hoffman will, in your next magazine, inform me in what manner his cauſtic alcali paſſes through the different canals of the body to arrive at the bladder ſufficiently ſtrong to deprive the ſtone of its fixt air, or any proceſs to acquire cauſtic alcali that will diſſolve calcarious earth. And that he may not complain he is attacked by an anonymous writer, I here ſubſcribe my name and place of abode. [728.]

Oxford, Oct. 15. *Edward Eliſha Adams.*

P. S. After the above was wrote, looking into M^c^Bride on fixt air, I plainly ſaw what uſe Mr Hoffman has made of p. 255.; and the note † concerning Dr Hales, and to which I refer my readers.

Of

(*k*) Rutty on the Stone.

(*l*) Med. Tranſ. Col. vol. 1.

(*m*) See Paracelſus, the two Helmonts, Starky, and others on the alcaheſt or univerſal menſtruum.

Of Lord Camden's political conduct.

Published in January 1770. [24. 48.]

WHen miniſters dare not declare their ſentiments without endangering the tenure of their offices, it is a ſure preſage that times are near the worſt. We now ſee the firſt officer of the law removed for daring to aſſert the dictates of his conſcience. In good times open integrity would be reverenced in a judge; but now,—Shall a Chancellor of England preſume to declare that to be law, which does not ſuit the politics of adminiſtration?

Conſidering the very exalted ſtation that Lord Camden has long ſtood in, *in times like theſe*, it muſt be matter of admiration, how very few, and how very frivolous the attacks are, that have been made upon his character.

As Lord Chancellor he could not be aſſailed; the whole body of the law would bear teſtimony of his rectitude. In his political character no man ſtands before him. As Attorney-General, he never failed to be an advocate for, and protector of the liberties of the people. As the law-officer to whom the exerciſe of the prerogative was delegated, the mandate of a treaſury-board was regarded as waſte paper. On a ſingular occaſion his anſwer to ſuch a mandate was, His Majeſty has delegated that part of the prerogative to me, and I will exerciſe it in ſuch a manner as I can anſwer to the King, my conſcience, and my country.

In the laſt war, after the Engliſh army had been ſome time in Germany, they were reduced to great diſtreſs for proviſions; to remedy that inconveniency for the future, it was propoſed to appoint a Commiſſary-General; and Th—— O—y H——r was the man for whom a commiſſion was to be made out, by the ſtyle and title of *Intendant-General of the Britiſh arms*. Of this famous commiſſion Mr Pratt refuſed to certify his approbation. The premier raved and threatened, the Attorney-General remained inflexible, and the premier acquieſced. This Mr Pratt did at the riſk of his office, but it ſeems he is verſatile and ambitious.

Turned out from this important office, and placed in an obſcure hole on one ſide Weſtminſter-hall, (the court of Common Pleas), becauſe there his inflexible integrity, and love of the conſtitution, could never be ſuppoſed to militate with miniſterial politics, a great and national queſtion came on to be decided in the perſon of Mr Wilkes; the impartial determination of which is engraved on the breaſt of every honeſt and unbiaſſed Engliſhman. [xxv. 242.]

The public have heard ſomething about his adviſing his Noble friend the Earl of Chatham to iſſue a warrant for apprehending a perſon, and ſeizing his papers: the following is the fact. A gentleman who called himſelf *Count de St Germain*, came from the French court, pretending to have had a quarrel with the miniſter of that country, and to have had a great partiality for this. Being perfect maſter of the European languages, a fine muſician, and an entertaining companion, he found eaſy acceſs to the tables and parties of the great. Mr Pitt, then ſecretary of ſtate, had his eyes upon him; and was ſoon ſatisfied, that the Count's quarrel was a fineſſe, and that he was no other than a ſpy: but being unable to procure evidence to convict him legally, he conſulted Mr Pratt about iſſuing a warrant for ſeizing him, it being abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure, or rid the kingdom of ſo dangerous a man. The Attorney-General gave his opinion, that the warrant would be illegal; but that a warrant might be made out, and intelligence of it privately intimated to the Count: if he was guilty, he would probably fly; if innocent, and brought his action, the ſecretary muſt anſwer for his temerity. The iſſue was, the Count took wing immediately, and ſaved any farther trouble. For this has Lord Camden been upbraided, as once an abettor of general warrants for the ſeizure of perſons and papers.

The ſtory of a forty-days tyranny has been another ſubject of miniſterial miſrepreſentation. The poor remember the ſcarcity of corn during the mayoralty of Alderman Nelſon: the price was then ſo high, they could not purchaſe it; in ſeveral parts of England they fed on grains. The Lord Mayor, at that time the moſt conſiderable corn-factor in England, apprized adminiſtration, that unleſs an immediate ſtop was put to exportation, an univerſal famine would enſue. Adminiſtration at that preſſing criſis, the parliament being neither ſitting nor ſummoned, adviſed his Majeſty to ſtop the exportation, and to detain in the ports the ſhips already laden. The proclama-

tion iſſued, and the poor found immediate relief. This meaſure Mr Pratt ſupported when the parliament met, upon the ground, that the public good ſuperſeded every other conſideration; and upon ſome of the *outs* calling it an act of tyranny, he replied, if it was tyranny, it was but for forty days; for in that time the parliament was called, and when met, they approved the act. [xxviii. 663.]

Were it poſſible to forget his paſt ſervices as a lawyer and a ſtateſman, his conduct upon a late queſtion of the laſt importance to our liberties would endear him to his country. On this queſtion it has been affirmed, that his Lordſhip gave his vote, but aſſigned no reaſon for ſo doing. It is however notorious, that he ſpoke long, and in expreſs terms declared, that it was illegal and unconſtitutional. But it is not the firſt time that the words of Lord M——— have been put into the mouth of Lord Camden, and uſed to miſlead the people. It is true, a certain Lord declared his opinion ſhould go to the grave with him [24.]; but from the general tenor of his conduct, people ſhrewdly ſuſpect, that if it had differed from that delivered by Lord Camden, his Lordſhip would have had the good-nature to have favoured the public with it.

That a full conviction of his being right was the only motive of Lord Camden, no honeſt man can doubt. He was in the firſt office the crown could beſtow, he could be no greater, and was liable to be removed at pleaſure. He riſked all, and could gain nothing, but the bleſſings of a grateful people. A penſion of 1500 l. a-year upon the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and a reverſionary grant of a tellerſhip to his ſon, is all that this great man has for ceaſing to be Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, an office for life of between 4 and 5000 l. a-year, and which office, had his Lordſhip held a few months longer, would have put 7000 l. into his pocket for the ſale of the prothonotary's place on the death of Mr Cook. Which brings to mind another inſtance of his Lordſhip's diſintereſtedneſs that does honour to his public character: for being powerfully applied to about the time of his accepting the ſeals, for leave to place young Mr Cook in the room of his father, he generouſly refuſed a conſiderable ſum for that indulgence, and gave the ſon anpther office without fee or reward.

When the queſtion relative to general warrants was in agitation, he was then traduced, as he is now, as an incendiary, as factious, and as no lawyer; yet did the lawyers of the firſt rank for eminence at that time, who had loaded him with calumny, ſhrink from their opinions, and unanimouſly confirm his judgement. Thus will it ultimately be upon the preſent queſtion.

Subſtance of anſwers to the preceding.

THere is not, ſays one writer, in the whole circle of politics a more deſpicable character, than a double-minded man, who endeavours to trim between duty and intereſt, and makes his conſcience bow down to the ſhrine of Mammon.

The late Chancellor, ſays another, was remarkable only for his verſatility. True to no point but ſelf-intereſt, he always varied his courſe as that guiding ſtar changed its poſition. Inconſiſtent in his opinions, but ever conſiſtent with his ruling paſſions, the love of money and vanity, [*witneſs, ſays the Gentleman's Magazine, his quitting* 12,000 *l. a-year, and the higheſt office in the ſtate, for* 1200 *l. a-year, and obſcurity*], except when his fears prevailed over every other conſideration. His late behaviour did not proceed from compunction, or a diſregard to emolument; but from the impreſſion of fear, from the diſpleaſure of the Earl of Chatham.

We have ſeen this man, ſays a third, at one time all for freedom, at another time keen for prerogative; one day talking loudly in behalf of the ſubject, and afterwards with equal violence aſſerting the diſpenſing power of the crown: in one place affirming that no ſufficient compenſation could be made to an Engliſhman for half an hour's loſs of liberty; in another place ſtanding forth the avowed advocate of deſpotiſm, and talking lightly of forty-days tyranny.—Is it a wonder that ſuch a man ſhould loſe all influence, now that he is known?

If the attacks upon his Lordſhip's character have been few, ſays a fourth, he is more indebted for that happy circumſtance to the indulgence of his opponents, than to his own conduct. He roſe into notice upon the wings of faction;—taking advantage of the yielding diſpoſition of a wretched c——t, he who ought to have protected the ſtate, endeavoured to ſhake its whole frame, by abetting riots

and

and tumults.—He is a ſingular inſtance, that puſillanimity itſelf aſſumes a boldneſs that may be ſucceſsful when the reins of the executive power are ſhamefully relaxed.—Into the merits of his deciſions where faction is not concerned, is not the deſign of this writer to inquire. Prone to change in his politics, intereſt was his ruling paſſion. Bleſſed with the diſpoſition of mind that ſuited the unprincipled policy of the times, he reconciled contradictions in his own character, as they were overlooked by the ignorant and abandoned. His ſucceſs is a ſevere ſatire on the times; for his ſudden ſtrides from a pretended regard for liberty to deſpotiſm, would be too groſs to impoſe on a more virtuous age.

He vindicated a moſt dangerous and arbitrary exertion of the prerogative, upon the ſame abſurd doctrine of ſtate-neceſſity, which in the caſe of general warrants he condemned. He made uſe of the opportunity of condemning general warrants merely to ingratiate himſelf with the mob, that he might ride on their backs to preferment. His conduct in Wilkes's caſe is of all others the worſt foundation to eſtabliſh his character as a lawyer. To extend the privilege of parliament, is the moſt ſerious grievance in this country:—his Lordſhip found in the Common Pleas that privilege extended even to ſeditious libels. Happily for the conſtitution, the parliament was of another opinion. [xxv. 630, 31.]

It is aſked by one writer, Was he not in council when the affair of the Middleſex election was deliberated, and did he then remonſtrate againſt it? If he did, and his remonſtrances were diſregarded, why did he not inſtantly reſign his office, and throw the ſeals at their feet? A truly honeſt man would have ſcorned to have been of councils which he could not approve. The truth is, ſays this writer, the late Chancellor did approve the meaſure, while his friend (meaning Lord Chatham) lay wrapt up in flannel; but as ſoon as that peſtilent man had declared his intention of oppoſing it, though carried to the Houſe on a horſe-litter, the very conſiſtent Chancellor changed his tone.

It is affirmed by another, that he was ſilent when the meaſure was agitated in council, and his aſſociates in office had a right to conclude, that his ſilence was acquieſcence, as in private converſation he had declared, that the whole proceeding was perfectly legal and conſtitutional.

With reſpect to the boaſted commiſſion, his merits were merely negative; for his panegyriſt only ſays, he was not a raſcal; becauſe all he pretends is, that he who is the proper and ordinary counſel to the crown in all new patents and commiſſions, and takes an oath to perform his duty according to his conſcience, did not ſign a certificate contrary to his real ſentiments.

In the caſe of Count de St Germain, it was ſurely criminal to adviſe the exertion of the power of iſſuing general warrants in one inſtance, and afterwards to ſtep forth as one of the principal magiſtrates of the kingdom, and declare that any exertion of that authority was contrary to the law of the land. But Count de St Germain was a ſpy, and Lord Chatham's eye ſo penetrating, that without any proof he could perceive it. It was therefore upon this ocular ſcrutiny highly meritorious in the great lawyer, and great ſtateſmen, to iſſue out a general warrant, and drive the poor culprit out of the kingdom.

As to the diſcuſſion of the famous, or rather infamous declaration, (ſqueezed out of him like a harlot's tear when ſhe has nothing to ſay for herſelf), that if the meaſure he had ſupported in council was a tyranny, it was only a tyranny of forty days; my indignation riſes at the very mention of the queſtion; and I will ſay for the preſent, that if once the parliament of England ſhall allow the crown, upon any pretence whatever, to exerciſe a tyranny of forty days, forty hours, forty minutes, or forty ſeconds; a prince who aims at arbitrary power, will be very weak, if on theſe grounds he does not eſtabliſh a tyranny of forty years, and ſo for ever.

His conduct upon the late queſtion has fixed his character: He was known before to be changeable; he is now found to have added deceit to the catalogue of his virtues. In vain has he endeavoured to derive reputation, from declaring in public againſt the meaſure which he had approved in private.

The popularity of the firſt will never avail for the ſiniſter views implied in the ſecond. If the meaſure was really bad, why did not his Lordſhip oppoſe it in the cabinet? The truth is, the man was for once deceived. During the courſe of the laſt ſummer, it was his

opinion, as well as that of other pretended patriots, that riot and clamour would open the doors of the cabinet to the excluded faction; but his profeſſions to thoſe without, were no ſecret to thoſe within. He was conſcious of having injured, and could not forgive. Caught in the ſnare of his own artifice, he made a virtue of neceſſity, and from being a ſecret enemy, became an open foe. He knew that he could not hold the ſeals long, and he ſo far neglected his intereſt that he preferred a ſhort burſt of factious applauſe, to the emoluments of his office for a few months.

SIR, *London, Dec.* 20.

WIthout place, without penſion, without hopes or expectations of either, and without the vanity of entering the liſts with Junius, whoſe ſtyle as a writer I admire, though I am not deluded by it, I will venture to obſerve, that in his letter to L—d M——d [586] his zeal has carried him too far; and that, in attempting to wound the Noble Lord, he has ſtabbed his idol L—d C——n to the heart. Junius charges L—d M——d, that as a miniſter, a judge, and a peer, he has abuſed his truſt, when a conſtitutional queſtion aroſe upon a declaration of the law of parliament, by which the freedom of election and the birthright of the ſubject were ſuppoſed to be invaded.—An impartial diſquiſition into facts will, I think, point out the delinquent.

I do not deny, that the opinion of L—d M——d, who is allowed even by Junius to be an able lawyer, might and ought to weigh very much in the minds of impartial men; though I much queſtion if it could have the ſmalleſt effect upon Junius, or any of his junto. They muſt have large ſops before they ceaſe ſnarling. And I admit with the ſame great writer, that as a peer of the realm, Lord M——d had a right to demand acceſs to the cloſet of his Sovereign. But I beg leave to aſk Junius, if Lord C——n, then L—d C——r, was not called upon, from the very nature of his office, to give his advice and opinion as to the legality or illegality of the M——x c——n. Ought he not to have given it candidly and boldly? he, who, as L—d C——r, is ſtyled in law, *The Keeper of the King's Conſcience*.—Had L—d C——n then given his opinion openly, and ſupported it by argument, L—d M——d, I do ſuppoſe, would have replied; and in that caſe every man would have had it in his power to have compared the arguments of theſe two great men on both ſides of the queſtion, and judged for himſelf, inſtead of being hurried away by the rapid and elegant ſtyle and the ſpecious *ipſe dixits* of a Junius. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that if L—d M——d is cenſurable for not availing himſelf of his privilege as a peer of the realm to get acceſs to the King, L—d C——n muſt at leaſt be in the ſame predicament, if not more culpable, being alſo a peer, and at that time certainly, *ex officio*, the oſtenſible adviſer of his Majeſty as to the legality or illegality of the meaſure then in agitation. In my poor opinion, L—d C——n's ſilence on that important queſtion betrayed too great a deſire to preſerve with the ſeals his popularity, as his Noble friend has with more ſucceſs united in the ſame individual, penſion, peerage, and patriotiſm. Had not L—d M——d been moſt unjuſtly and illiberally attacked, I ſhould never have brought upon the tapis L—d C———n's ſubterfuge againſt the reproaches of a much injured people, by urging in his defence, that he was not conſulted. A ſubterfuge as mean as it is futile and nugatory.

Every honeſt man muſt, from his own feelings, know what ſhould have been the conduct of L—d C——n, when he found his great abilities ſlighted on a queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the conſtitution. He ſhould have given his opinion; as L—d C——r, a peer, and a privy counſellor, he could not want an opportunity to ſpeak his ſentiments, which would have reached the throne, and from thence the remoteſt parts of the Britiſh empire. If he found his advice had no weight, he ſhould have at once reſigned; and not have ſtood ſhivering upon equivocal ground, reſponſible in the minds of many for a meaſure, againſt which he has, ſince diſplaced, declaimed with all the virulence of faction. Let Junius write *ad captandum vulgus*, and throw what lights upon the ſubject he thinks will beſt anſwer his purpoſe; but let private characters be ſacred, till they can with juſtice be arraigned, at the bar of the public. I neither know L—d C——n, nor L—d M——d. I ſtate facts as they appear to me; and I am clear, that the ſilence of the former, upon a point which he has ſince declared ſo intimately connected with the ſpirit of our conſtitution, was mean and equivocal; while the conduct of the latter, upon the whole queſtion

queſtion, ſeems to me to have been candid, uniform, and conſiſtent. L—d C——n for me might have, ſecure and undiſturbed, enjoyed his darling popularity, had not Junius, with all the venom of faction, attempted to bring the collected odium of the whole nation upon a Noble Lord, who was not anſwerable for the meaſure, which for a time but too well ſerved the ſiniſter views of deſigning men. As a miniſter he was not; for I do contend for it, that he neither was, nor is now, in the miniſtry, however the dogmatical Junius may affirm it, not becauſe he either knows or believes it to be ſo, but becauſe, without that *datum*, his poiſoned arrow cannot reach the Noble Lord.

As a Judge, he certainly was not more than his brethren on the bench, even if it could be proved that his and their opinions, in their judicial capacity, ſtamped a formal function upon it.

As a Lord of Parliament, I do allow he gave it as his opinion, that the vote of the Houſe of Commons to diſqualify J—n W—s from ſitting in that Houſe, did preclude him from being legally elected a repreſentative in parliament. This opinion he gave in his proper place, without any equivoque, and ſupported it with the eloquence of a Cicero. It is poſſible he might err in judgement, but is he for this to loſe what the virtuous man prizes dearer than life itſelf? God forbid!

——*Eheu!*

Quam temere in noſmet legem ſancimus iniquam!

However, I am rather inclined to think he did not err on that queſtion, either in heart or judgement; and I confeſs I feel myſelf elate with pride, when I find my humble opinion of that matter confirmed by a moſt truly reſpectable majority of both Houſes of Parliament.

I am perfectly ſatisfied my ſtyle is infinitely too poor to merit a reply from Junius; and I am as certain that theſe facts, however ſimply dreſſed, wear the garb of truth unvarniſhed, and conſequently are unanſwerable. I write to the honeſt freeholders of Britain; and if I can remove from their eyes the falſe medium, through which they have been made to view the conduct of the beſt of kings and honeſt counſellors, by men, whoſe hearts and minds are jaundiced by diſappointed ambition, blaſted hopes, and deſperate circumſtances, I ſhall not only eſteem myſelf a good, but a happy ſubject.

An Independant Country Gentleman.

Proceedings at the election of one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, concluded.

Three Peers ſpoke after the Earl of Selkirk [640.], in ſubſtance as follows.

The Earl of Roſeberry: "As the proteſt entered by the Earl of Selkirk might be underſtood to throw a kind of odium on the Peers who have given their votes for the Earl of Stair, I did intend to have ſaid ſomething; but it has been much better done by the Earl of Daihouſie. I muſt however obſerve, that if a gracious prince is pleaſed to ſignify his inclinations, (in whatever way he may chuſe to do it), that a particular Noble Peer is agreeable to him, I really think we ſhould pay regard to the inclinations of a gracious prince."

The Duke of Buccleugh: "I cannot allow what has been ſaid by the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt to paſs without animadverſion. I do, however, in the firſt place, declare, that I have as great a regard for the gracious prince upon the throne, as any man in his dominions can have. But what has a gracious prince to do in the election of a Peer of Scotland? Let not our regard for the prince lead us aſide from the duty which we owe to the Britiſh conſtitution. Does not that conſtitution conſiſt of three diſtinct branches, King, Lords, and Commons? and does not its excellency lie in each of theſe branches preſerving its own place, and being a check to the others, ſo as all together to form that admirable balance which renders our conſtitution the envy of all the ſtates of Europe? If the King interferes in the election of the Peers, may he not alſo interfere in the election of the Commons? And if that ſhould be the caſe, the conſequence is obvious. Nominally in three ſtates, but virtually influenced and directed by one only, what better ſhould we be than under the moſt arbitrary governments? I ſhall therefore ever hold it as a fixed principle, that the Peers of Scotland are better judges who ſhall be their repreſentatives, than any prince, or any miniſter; and I ſhall always be for oppoſing any ſuch influence."

The Earl of Breadalbane: "I adhere to the proteſt againſt this election; not from any perſonal objection againſt the Earl of Stair. I wiſh his Lordſhip joy of his election. I am perſuaded, that when he comes into the Houſe of Lords, he

he will ſupport the honour, the dignity, and the independency of his order, much better than I could have done. I therefore wiſh the Peers of Scotland joy of this election. But I proteſt againſt this election, on account of the undue influence of miniſtry, which has been employed on this occaſion. If any miniſter ſhall *dare*, (I would uſe the ſame expreſſion were he preſent); I ſay, if he ſhall *dare* to interfere in the election of the Peers of Scotland, I ſhall ever think it our duty to oppoſe him."

We take two articles from the London Chronicle, viz.

"It was expected that Lord Elibank, who is not deficient in the art of ſpeaking, would have made a flaming figure at the late election: however, he proceeded on Mr Pope's maxim,

Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flowers of ſpeech.

He ſeemed to conſider, that the abject dependence of the Peers of Scotland was a plain truth, which needed only to be felt. His Lordſhip, however, we underſtand, was one of the prime movers of this noble exertion in the cauſe of Liberty. We have already mentioned, that objections were made to the votes of ſeveral Peers being ſuſtained. Lord Elibank objected to the liſt of one Noble Lord, that it had been ſent blank from the north of Scotland, and that he believed he could prove that a name was written in it that very morning; conſequently it was not the voice of a Peer, but of the gentleman to whom the ſtrange truſt of filling it up had been committed.—He objected to Lord Marchmont's liſt, That the date was not mentioned in letters at full length, but only in figures, as in 1770; that he was not bound to underſtand thoſe Arabic hyeroglyphics, thoſe antichriſtian characters. The objection of an antichriſtian mode of writing to Lord Marchmont, whom Preſbyterians and diſſenting divines have bepraiſed ſo much, raiſed a loud laugh; while ſome men, of more reflection and feeling, were ſtruck to find Mr Pope's line, which was once meant as a compliment by antitheſis, become now ſo palpably ſevere,

——Polwart is a ſlave."

"Upon the Earl of Dalhouſie's ſpeech the following obſervations were made. Since his Lordſhip was reſolved to oppoſe Lord Dyſart, the firſt and improper nomination, why did he not write an anſwer to the letter of the patriotic Peers, who entered into the generous aſſociation to oppoſe Lord Dyſart, and have actually kept him out? If his Lordſhip wiſhed to ſupport the independency of the Peers of Scotland, ſhould he not have made his own private approbation of any particular candidate give way to that great principle, and becauſe the miniſter had nominated or given a congé d'elire in favour of that candidate, was not that a ſufficient reaſon for ſetting him aſide?—Would his Lordſhip have ever once thought of giving his vote for Lord Stair, if he had not received a circular letter from Lord Sandwich?—Notwithſtanding theſe obſervations, it is but juſtice to acknowledge, that Lord Dalhouſie ſpoke with a recollection, an eaſe, and a gracefulneſs, that every body admired."

It is remarkable, that no ſuch ſpirit has broke forth from the Peers of Scotland, ſince the time of the great JOHN Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH; and that it has revived on occaſion of chuſing a ſucceſſor to the late John Duke of Argyle, a CAMPBELL too being the *patriotic candidate*. It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the noble conduct of thoſe Peers, who, upon this occaſion, ſtood up for the honour and independency of their order in particular, and for the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution in general, in oppoſition to miniſterial influence. His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh ſhewed himſelf a worthy grandſon of the great *John Duke of Argyle*: and we may venture to foretell, that young nobleman has now endeared himſelf to his country, and fairly entered into a field of glory, in which he will appear with a luſtre becoming his princely fortune, and illuſtrious rank. *Edinburgh papers.*

At the general election in 1734 there was a formidable, though unſucceſsful, oppoſition to the court-liſt: ſome of the proceedings we ſhall here relate; which, we preſume, will not be thought improper.

Soon after the meeting of parliament the ſeſſion which preceded that election, Jan. 17. 1733-4, the Earl of Marchmont moved, That the Houſe of Lords ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration matters relating to the election of the ſixteen Peers to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the parliament of Great Britain: and upon its being repreſented, That ſome irregularities

gularities had lately crept in, particularly as to the method of claiming the right of Peerage, the Houſe agreed to the motion. And having, March 6. accordingly reſolved itſelf into a committee, the aforementioned Earl made a motion to this effect: That none but thoſe deſcended of the body of a Peer, or a Peereſs, who actually has been in poſſeſſion of the title ſince the year 1690, be admitted to vote at the election of a Peer or Peers for repreſenting the Peerage of Scotland in the parliament of Great Britain, until their title be in a proper way laid before, and approved of, by that Houſe. The Lord Hardwicke, the Duke of Newcaſtle, the Earl of Bay, and Lord Hervey, ſpoke againſt this motion; the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Winchelſea, the Duke of Montroſe, and the Earl of Cheſterfield, for it; and the Earl of Scarborough, and the Duke of Argyle, ſpoke for putting it off; which was agreed to, and the motion dropt.

Then the Marquis of Tweeddale moved to reſolve to this effect: That for the better ſecuring the freedom of the election of a Peer, or Peers, to ſit in parliament for Scotland, the election ſhould be by ballot. This motion occaſioned a new debate; in which, the Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Newcaſtle, and Lord Talbot, were the principal ſpeakers againſt the motion; the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Bathurſt, and Lord Carteret, for it. — The queſtion, on a diviſion, paſſed in the negative, 75 to 45.

On the 18th of March, the Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee upon this affair; when the Duke of Bedford moved to this effect: That the giving or promiſing any ſum of money, poſt, penſion, or other reward, to any of the Peers of Scotland, for giving his vote in the election of a Peer or Peers to repreſent them in parliament, was a high inſult upon the crown, a great indignity to the Peerage, and a breach of the privileges of that houſe. — On this there was a third debate. The chief ſpeakers in favour of the motion, beſides his Grace, were, the Earl of Stair, Lord Willoughby de Brook, the Earl of Cheſterfield, Lord Bathurſt, Lord Carteret, and the Earl of Winchelſea; againſt it, the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Hervey, the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Talbot, the Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of Poulet.

Among the arguments in ſupport of the motion, the preventing of corruption, and of undue influence, in the election, were inſiſted on. — *Anſwer.* That is plainly and clearly guarded againſt by both the common and ſtatute law of the kingdom; therefore, by agreeing to ſuch a reſolution, people might be made to doubt of what they before thought evident; becauſe a reſolution of the Houſe would not make that to be law, which was not ſo before. The giving of money, or the making uſe of threats or promiſes, in order to corrupt or overawe electors, muſt be acknowledged to be contrary to law; but it cannot be admitted, that the making uſe of any ſort of ſolicitations is ſo. Nor can it be thought, but that any Lord of Scotland may aſk another's vote previous to an election of the Peers for that kingdom, and that in favour of his friends as well as of himſelf: and if any Lord of that country ſhould have the honour to be a ſecretary of ſtate, or in any other high office under the crown, he could not be thereby excluded from being a candidate; and as ſuch he may aſk every other Lord of that country for his vote. Nay, he may aſk that favour, not only for himſelf, but for others. His being in an office under the crown, does not ſtrip him of that privilege which every other Lord enjoys; nor does any law now in being make his ſolicitations more criminal than thoſe of the other Lords of his country. — *Reply.* Every Lord of Scotland may, it is true, be a candidate; and, as ſuch, may apply to the other Lords for the favour of their votes; and as the law now ſtands, (though it is wiſhed it were otherwiſe), every Lord may aſk the ſame favour for thoſe of his friends who may likewiſe be candidates: but with regard to miniſters of ſtate, and thoſe in high offices under the crown, there is a great difference as to the manner of application. If they aſk the favour for themſelves or their friends, in an humble manner, only as private men, and without any thing of the miniſterial air, they do not, it is believed, offend againſt the laws now in being: but if any thing of the miniſter appears in their manner of aſking, it may be of the moſt fatal conſequence to the freedom of the election.

Lords Proteſts.

Die Mercurii, 6° Martii, 1733-4.

THE order of the day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration

matters

matters relating to the election of the Peers of that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*,

Moved to resolve, That no Peer who hath claimed, or shall claim, right, by succession to any Peerage of Scotland, other than a descendent of a body of a Peer, or Peeress, who has been in the possession of the Peerage claimed, since the 25th of April 1690, shall be admitted to vote at any election of a Peer or Peers to sit in parliament for that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, until his right and title be claimed and determined in this House.

After debate,

Ordered, That on Monday next this House shall be put into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration matters relating to the election of the Peers of that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*.

Then it was moved to resolve, for the better securing the freedom of the election of a Peer or Peers to sit in the parliament of Great Britain, on the part of Scotland, that the election shall be by way of ballot.

And a question being stated thereupon, after further debate,

The question was put upon the said motion, and it was resolved in the negative.

Dissentient,

1. Because this motion tending only to make a variation in the manner of electing the Peers for Scotland, we apprehend it was entirely agreeable to the intention of the 22d article of the Union. For whatever can contribute to make the election more free and independent, the more it answers the design of that article; and we must observe, that this House has been so far from thinking the manner of election unalterable, that a bill passed this House, by which the election itself was entirely abolished.

2. Because, in an election of this nature, the method of voting by ballot appears to us infinitely preferable, on many accounts. For, as it is well known, there are several alliances among that body of nobility, many of the Peers may be put under great difficulties, their alliances drawing them one way, and their opinion and inclination another way. It is also possible, that by pensions from the crown, or by civil or military preferments, some of them may lie under obligations to a court, and be reduced to the hard necessity, (under the power of an arbitrary minister), either of losing their employments, or of voting against their nearest relations, and their own opinion also. We apprehend, that no election can be called perfectly free, where any number of the electors are under any influence whatsoever, by which they may be biassed in the freedom of their choice.

3. Because we apprehend, that this House is in a most essential manner concerned in the freedom of this election; for if sixteen new members are to be brought in every new parliament, under any undue influence, it may tend to subvert the independence of this House, and, of consequence, the constitution of the whole kingdom. By means of such an election, an ambitious minister may make use of the power of the crown, at one time to destroy the interest of the crown, at another to oppress the liberty of his fellow-subjects, and by different turns protect himself from the just resentment of both.

4. As this House is the highest court of judicature, and the last resort in all matters relating to the properties of the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, we conceive, that every person who is master of any property, is concerned in the consequence of this motion; for if sixteen of these members, in whose hands this great trust is vested, should ever be thought to be in the nomination of a minister, the subjects of these kingdoms may have great reason to dread the consequence of such an unwarrantable influence, by which their liberties, lives, and properties, might be rendered precarious.

Boyle	*Marchmont*	*Tweeddale*
Bedford	*Bathurst*	*Northampton*
Carteret	*Marlborough*	*Warrington*
Weymouth	*Winchelsea*	*Stair*
Cobham	*Bruce*	*Denbigh*
Chesterfield	*Ker*	*Gower*
Montrose	*Berkshire*	*Bristol*
Coventry	*Oxford & Mort.*	*Foley*
Strafford	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Tadcaster*
Cardigan	*Clinton*	*Litchfield*
Bolton	*Aylesford*	
Haversham	*Montjoy*	

Die Lunæ, 18° *Martii*, 1733-4.

THE order of the day being read, for taking into consideration matters relating to the election of the Peers of that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*,

It was moved to resolve, That it is the opinion of this house, that any person or persons taking upon him or them to engage any Peers of Scotland, by threats, promise of place or pension, or any reward or gratuity from the crown whatsoever, is an incroachment on the freedom of elections, and highly injurious to the honour of the Peerage.

And a question being stated thereupon; after debate, it was moved to put the previous question.

After further debate, the previous question was put, Whether the said stated question shall be now put?

It was resolved in the negative.

Contents 43	60	Not cont. 73	99
Proxies 17		Proxies 26	

Dissentient,

1. Because we apprehend, that this resolution, being only declaratory of undeniable truths, ought not to be avoided by a previous question; since we fear the leaving it undetermined may tend to encourage practices dangerous to our constitution in general, and to the honour and dignity of this House in particular.

2. Because we think this House cannot shew too strong an abhorrence of practices, which, whether they have been committed or not in former elections, are yet of such a nature, as may possibly be attempted by a minister, who may find it necessary to try all methods to secure a majority in this House, either to promote his future ambitious views, or screen his past criminal conduct.

Suffolk	*Tadcaster*	*Stair*
Marchmont	*Cardigan*	*Aylesford*
Shaftsbury	*Foley*	*Cobham*
Gower	*Litchfield*	*Bruce*
Winchelsea	*Tweeddale*	*Craven*
Bedford	*Abingdon*	*Oxford & Mort.*
Ker	*Strafford*	*Northampton*
Briſtol	*Bathurſt*	*Griffin*
Bolton	*Coventry*	*Marlborough*
Cheſterfield	*Berkſhire*	*Montroſe*
Willoughby de Br.	*Thanet*	

An account of the election.

On Tueſday, June 4. 1734, came on, in the borough-room, Edinburgh, the election of ſixteen Peers of Scotland, to ſit and vote in the parliament of Great Britain. —— Previous to the election, the Earl of Stair entered the following proteſt.

"Whereas, this forenoon, a battalion of foot was drawn up under arms, in the place called the *Abbey-Cloſe*, and there continues under arms; and whereas, by the law and conſtant practice in all Britain, none of the ſtanding forces can lawfully continue in any town or place, or in the neighbourhood thereof, during the time of an election for parliament in that town or place; and that, till now, at every election of ſixteen Peers for Scotland, the King's forces marched out of the ſuburbs and near neighbourhood of the town of Edinburgh, and did not return till the ſaid elections were over; therefore I proteſt, for myſelf, and all who ſhall adhere to this my proteſtation, That the drawing up, and continuance of the ſaid battalion under arms in the Abbey-Cloſe, or any other place in the ſuburbs or near neighbourhood of Edinburgh, during this election of ſixteen Peers for Scotland, to ſit and vote in the enſuing parliament, is illegal, and plainly tending to overawe, diſquiet, and forcibly over-rule the ſaid election; and I, for myſelf, and others foreſaid, proteſt againſt all the conſequences which the ſaid illegal fact hath, or ſhall have, and for obtaining redreſs thereof in proper time and place; and that this election is, and ſhall be conſtrued not to be free, but to be overawed and over-ruled illegally. Signed, *Stair*, and by eighteen other peers."

Proteſts were likewiſe entered againſt ſeveral perſons claiming a right to vote at this election; and two others by the Dukes of Hamilton and Queenſberry, to ſave their titles as Peers of England. After which, the following general proteſt was entered by the Duke of Hamilton.

"Before giving my vote at this election, I think it my indiſpenſable duty to proteſt, That whereas I have ſtrong grounds to believe, that the Peers who are to vote at this election, have not all of them been left at liberty to make a free choice of ſuch Peers as they ſhall judge moſt proper to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland, but that a liſt of the ſixteen Peers hath been named by the miniſter, and ſent down by his agent; and that, what I apprehend to be undue influence hath been uſed with many of the Peers of Scotland, to engage them to vote for the ſaid liſt; and more particularly, that I have ground to believe the ſaid liſt conſiſts of the ſixteen Noble Lords after-named, for whom I have perſonally the greateſt honour and reſpect, viz. the Duke of Athole, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of

Crawfurd, Sutherland, Morton, Loudon, Findlater, Selkirk, Balcarres, Dunmore, Orkney, Portmore, Hopton, Ilay, and Lord Cathcart; therefore I do proteſt, That in caſe it ſhall appear, in the courſe of this election, that the liſt voted is, and hath been, a liſt ſo named by the miniſter; and that undue means hath been uſed to induce the Peers who are to vote at this election, or any number of them, to vote for ſuch liſt, by promiſe or grant of place, penſion, or reward, to themſelves, or their near relations, or by threatenings of being removed from offices, or of any other kind whatſoever; that ſuch election ſhall be held as illegal, contrary to the freedom of election, and therefore void. And I do hereby proteſt, that I ſhall be at liberty farther to diſſent from ſuch election, if made, and to renew my proteſt, and to offer my reaſons and objections againſt the ſame, in a more particular manner. Signed

Hamilton	*Buchan*	*Napier*
Queensberry	*Strathmore*	*Marchmont*
Montroſe	*Salton*	*Stair*
Roxburgh	*Haddington*	*Glaſgow*
Tweeddale	*Kincardine*	*Roſeberrie*
Elphinſtone	*Aberdeen*	*Blantyre*
Rothes	*Dundonald*	

The Lord Elphinſtone, not only ſigned the foregoing proteſt, but corroborated the motives to it by a particular declaration relating to himſelf, in the following words, viz.

"I Charles Lord Elphinſtone, do hereby adhere to the proteſt entered by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, concerning undue influence uſed by people in power, for this election of ſixteen Peers, to ſit and vote in the enſuing parliament; and I do it for this reaſon, That they have attempted ſuch undue influence upon myſelf; which attempts I withſtood, and rejected their offers.

At Edinburgh, June 4. 1734, at the election of ſixteen Peers aforeſaid.

Elphinſtone."

The Earl of Roſeberrie adhered to the Duke of Hamilton's proteſt, for the ſame reaſon, declaring, that it was every way his own caſe.

Then came on the election; and the liſt before mentioned being voted, to a man, the Duke of Queenſberry entered the following proteſt, viz.

I, in my own name, and in the name of ſuch of the Peers of Scotland as ſhall adhere to me, do proteſt, That the pretended election of the Duke of Athole, the Duke of Buccleugh, &c. to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland, is void and null, for theſe, among other reaſons.

1. That it appears from the ſeveral circumſtances which have preceded and attended this election, that this liſt hath been named by the miniſter, and ſent down by his agent, without regard to the real opinion and ſentiments of the Peers; and that ſeveral of them have been tied down either to give their votes for this liſt, or to incur the diſpleaſure of the miniſter.

2. That, for many months paſt, very undue influence hath been uſed (as I have ground to believe, from what hath already paſſed at this meeting, and hope in proper time to make farther appear) with many Peers of Scotland, to engage, or intimidate them, to vote for this liſt, at leaſt, ſuch liſt as ſhould be put into their hands, by promiſe or grant of money, places, penſions, or preferments, civil or military, to themſelves, or their near relations; or by threatenings of removing them, or their near relations, from offices they enjoyed; or other promiſes, or threatenings, equally inconſiſtent with the freedom of elections.

3. That I am induced to believe, that ſuch undue influence hath been uſed, becauſe of the many notorious inſtances that have occurred of undue practices, with reſpect to the elections of the commoners, by promiſe or grant of places civil or military, and offers of grants of great ſums of money, to influence voters both in counties and boroughs, ſuch as hath not been heard of at any time before, by known agents of the miniſter; and of liberties that have been taken by returning officers, in open violation of the laws; the conſequences of which muſt be too plain, as tending entirely to the deſtruction of the freedom of elections, the ruin of our conſtitution, the ſapping the very foundation of parliaments, and rendering them entirely dependent, not only upon the crown, but every aſſuming miniſter.

For theſe reaſons, I do proteſt, That the preſent pretended election of the aforeſaid ſixteen Peers, to wit, the Duke of Athole, the Duke of Buccleugh, &c. is void; and that the election of ſuch ſixteen Peers as have the greateſt number of votes, ſetting aſide the above liſt named by the miniſter, is the only fair and free election, and they alone are intitled

titled to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the ensuing parliament. And I do protest, for my part, that I have given my vote for the list for which I have voted, in consequence of my free choice, without any undue influence used upon me; and that I have endeavoured to use no undue influence upon any Peer whatsoever, to concur with me in that choice; and I require you, Mr James Justice, and Mr John Murray, clerks of session, officiating at the said election, to extract from the minutes of election, and deliver to me, a certificate of such sixteen Peers as have the greatest number of votes, setting aside the above list named by the minister." Signed *Queensberry*, &c. as in the preceding protest.

When the Earl of Kincardine signed this protest, he reserved to himself a power of making any further declarations of matters within his own knowledge, when called upon by any proper court or authority. *Craftsman, June 22. 1734.*

The sixteen Peers to whom the minority gave their votes, were, the Dukes of Hamilton, Queensberry, Montrose, and Roxburgh, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Rothes, Caithness, Buchan, Strathmore, Haddington, Dundonald, Aberdeen, Marchmont, Stair, and Glasgow, and Lord Elphinstone.

On the 13th of February 1734-5 the Duke of Bedford presented the following petition to the House of Lords.

To the Rt Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,

The Humble Petition of James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, James Duke of Montrose, Thomas Earl of Dundonald, Alexander Earl of Marchmont, and John Earl of Stair,

Sheweth,

THat at the late election of sixteen Peers, to serve in this present parliament for that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, a majority of votes was obtained for the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Athol, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Crawfurd, the Earl of Sutherland, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Loudon, the Earl of Findlater, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Balcarras, the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Portmore, the Earl of Hopton, the Earl of Ilay, the Lord Cathcart; and they were accordingly returned.

Your petitioners, however, conceive it their duty to represent to your Lordships that several undue methods and illegal practices were used towards carrying on this election, and towards engaging Peers to vote for a list of Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland, such as are inconsistent with the freedom of parliament, dishonourable to the Peerage, contrary to the design and intention of those laws that direct the election of the sixteen Peers for that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, and such as may prove subversive of our happy constitution; instances and proofs whereof we are to lay before your Lordships, in such manner as your Lordships shall direct.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to take this important affair into your most serious consideration; to allow these instances and proofs to be laid down, and to do therein, as in your great wisdoms shall seem most proper, to maintain the dignity of the Peerage, the freedom of the elections of Peers, for that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, and to preserve the constitution and independency of parliaments.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

The Lords took this petition into consideration on the 20th of February.

It was moved, That the said petition was too general; and that the petitioners do amend the same, by explaining whether the charge was levelled against any of the Sixteen Peers now sitting.

And a question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative: Contents, 90; Not Contents, 51.

Ordered, That the petitioners be acquainted with this resolution. —— Which was accordingly done by the Lord Chancellor.

Next day, Feb. 21. the Lords resumed the consideration of the petition.

It was moved, That the petitioners do, next Thursday, lay before the House the several instances and proofs of the illegal practices carried on in the election, together with a list of the names of the persons concerned in them: but the question, on a division, passed in the negative, 90 to 48.

The Remonſtrance of the Scottiſh Peers to the order of the Houſe of Lords of Feb. 21. 1734-5. Dated Feb. 27. 1734-5.

My Lords,

YOur Lordſhips order of February the 21ſt inſtant hath been ſignified to us by the Rt Hon. the Lord High Chancellor: with reſpect to which we do humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhips, That we have not, by our petition, ſtated ourſelves accuſers of any perſon whatever, nor did we intend to do ſo; but thought it our duty, to lay before your Lordſhips, by way of petition, that ſuch methods and practices were uſed towards carrying on the laſt election of ſixteen Peers for Scotland, as appeared to us dangerous to the conſtitution and independency of parliaments. The preſervation of our happy conſtitution is what we have in view, without regard to any particular perſons; and we humbly conceived, that any matter which ſo nearly concerns this conſtitution, or might appear to be an incroachment upon it, was a proper ſubject for your Lordſhips conſideration and inquiry, as a high court of parliament. That, without ſtating ourſelves as accuſers, which is far from our intention, we conceive we cannot take upon us to name particular perſons, who may have been concerned in thoſe illegal practices; but who thoſe were, will undoubtedly appear to your Lordſhips, upon taking the proper examinations; and the facts are what we humbly pray may be inquired into, whoever may happen to be affected by them.

Nor can we, without acting as evidences, comply with thoſe words of your Lordſhips order, to give the names of the perſons by whom ſuch undue methods and illegal practices were uſed: but, would we act both as accuſers and witneſſes, it is impoſſible for us to inform your Lordſhips, who were the perſons that, in the courſe of this examination, and from the teſtimony of future evidences, may appear to have been concerned in the above-mentioned practices.

We alſo humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhips, that we may have certain and true information of undue methods and illegal practices that have been uſed towards engaging Peers to vote for a liſt; and yet that our informers may not have thought proper to name the perſons by whom ſuch undue methods and illegal practices were uſed; or may be unwilling to do ſo, until they are brought upon their examination.

And with reſpect to the laying before your Lordſhips the particular inſtances of the undue methods and illegal practices mentioned in our petition, we humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhips, if an examination of this kind ought to be confined to particular inſtances; ſince from the nature of the thing it appears evident, that many inſtances may come out in the courſe of ſuch examination, the particular circumſtances whereof cannot be known to your petitioners, and yet muſt appear upon inquiry.

That the opening the particulars of the facts to be proved, may neceſſarily produce ſuch a diſcovery of evidence before examination, as is uſually thought dangerous, even in a courſe of ordinary trials; and may be much more ſo in the caſe of a parliamentary inquiry.

Yet, nevertheleſs, in conſequence of your Lordſhips order, as far as we are able from the nature of the thing, we do humbly acquaint your Lordſhips, That we laid the petition before you, upon information, that the liſt of ſixteen Peers for Scotland had been framed by perſons in high truſt under the crown, long previous to the election itſelf; and that this liſt was ſhewn to Peers, as a liſt approved of by the crown, and was called the *King's liſt*; of which there was to be no variation, unleſs to make way for one or two particular Peers, on condition they ſhould go along with the meaſure:

That Peers were ſolicited to vote for this liſt, or the crown-liſt, without the liberty of making any alteration:

That endeavours were uſed to engage Peers to vote for this liſt, by promiſe of penſions, and offices civil and military, to themſelves and near relations, and by actual promiſe and offers of ſums of money:

That ſums of money were actually given to, or for the uſe of ſome Peers, to engage them to concur in voting for this liſt:

That annual penſions were promiſed to be paid to Peers, if they concurred in the voting for this liſt: ſome of them to be on a regular eſtabliſhment, and others to be paid without any eſtabliſhment at all:

That, about the time of this election, numbers of penſions, offices, (of which

ſeveral

feveral were nominal), and releaſes of debts owing to the crown, were granted to Peers who concurred in voting for this liſt, and to their near relations:

That, on the day of election, a battalion of his Majeſty's forces was drawn up in the Abbey court at Edinburgh; and three companies of it were marched from Leith, (a place at one mile's diſtance), to join the reſt of the battalion, and kept under arms, from nine in the morning till nine at night, when the election was ended; contrary to cuſtoms at elections, and without any cauſe or occaſion that your petitioners could foreſee, other than the overawing of the election.

Theſe inſtances of undue practices we now humbly mention; which we hope will ſatisfy your Lordſhips, that we have juſt reaſon to pray your Lordſhips, to take this matter into your moſt ſerious conſideration, and to provide ſuch remedy as may be effectual, for preſerving the right and freedom of elections; ſuch right of electing being the only right that now remains with the Peers of Scotland, in lieu of a conſtant and hereditary ſeat in parliament.

Hamilton and Brandon. *Dundonald.*
Queensberry and Dover. *Marchmont.*
Montroſe. *Stair.*

Lords Protests.

Die Veneris, 28° Februarii, 1734-5.

THE orders of the day being read, for the houſe to proceed further in the petition of the ſix peers relating to the election in Scotland; and alſo to take into conſideration their anſwer to the order of this houſe of the 21ſt inſtant,

The ſaid anſwer was read.

And it being moved to reſolve, That the petitioners, by their anſwer, have not complied with the ſaid order.

After debate, the queſtion was put thereupon; and it was reſolved in the affirmative; Contents, 90; Not cont. 47.

Diſſentient,

Somerſet. *Tadcaſter.* *Maynard.*

1. Becauſe it was agreed in the debate, conformable to the rules of reaſon, That no impoſſibility was required from the Lords petitioners: and though we allow that they have not literally complied with the order; yet we think the aſſertion in their anſwer, that it is impoſſible for them to inform the Houſe who are the perſons, that in the courſe of the examination, and from the teſtimony of future evidences, may appear to have been concerned, was ſufficient to ſatisfy the Houſe, that they have not wilfully diſobeyed the order.

And from the nature of things, we conceive it impracticable for the Lords petitioners to name all the perſons who may be concerned in thoſe illegal proceedings; for although the offers of places, penſions, and other gratuities, muſt be preſumed to come from perſons in power, yet ſuch offers may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be conveyed by under-agents: And we muſt alſo obſerve, that if thoſe under-agents ſhould be publicly named before examination, they may either be prevailed upon to abſcond, or to take the whole upon themſelves, to ſkreen offenders of higher rank.

We muſt further declare, it is our opinion, that ſuch corrupt and dark deſigns as are ſpecified in the anſwer, may have been carried on with that ſecrecy and dexterity, that although a moral certainty may appear of their having been executed, the perſons concerned in the execution may never be diſcovered; yet this good effect might have ariſen from the inquiry, that the legiſlature would have found means to prevent ſuch pernicious practices for the future; and even in that caſe, the Lords petitioners, by bringing this affair before the Houſe, would have done a real ſervice to the Peerage of Scotland, to this high court of judicature, and to the whole united kingdom.

2. Becauſe we can no wiſe conceive, that the going on upon this examination, without having the names of the perſons produced, could be attended with any poſſible injuſtice to, or hardſhip upon, thoſe who might afterwards be named by the evidence: on the contrary, we are perſuaded, that ſuch perſons would have an advantage which could not happen in any other courſe of proceeding: the whole matter of the accuſation would lie open to them; the witneſſes againſt them would be known, who could not afterwards be ſuffered to vary from their teſtimony; and the Houſe would in juſtice allow ſuch perſons a full time to anſwer the accuſation, and to bring up witneſſes, (if neceſſary), to prove their innocence. Neither is this looked upon as an accuſation at preſent; for (as it was juſtly obſerved) there are no accuſers, nor perſons accuſed; but we apprehend it to be the moſt proper ſubject for a parliamentary

parliamentary inquiry, that can poſſibly be brought before this Houſe.

3. However it may be neceſſary in the courſe of other proceedings, whether upon impeachments or appeals brought before this Houſe, that all the perſons concerned ſhould be named, we can by no means think it neceſſary upon an inquiry, no final ſentence being then to be given; and thoſe rules which are conſiſtent with juſtice in the former caſes, muſt, in our opinion, tend to obſtruct all juſtice in the latter. We cannot conceive, that an innocent perſon, who ſhould happen to be named in the courſe of ſuch an examination, can poſſibly be deprived of the means of making his innocence appear. But we can well foreſee, that guilty perſons (and thoſe probably of the higheſt rank) may eſcape by ſuch a method, which impoſing an impoſſibility on the informants, muſt, as we apprehend, tend to defeat all parliamentary inquiries; and therefore could not be, in our opinion, within the intention of the order.

4. Becauſe the matters ſpecified in the anſwer, are of ſuch a nature, as ſeem only proper to be examined in this Houſe; and had the Lords petitioners ſought a remedy any where elſe, they might have been juſtly cenſured. We apprehend, therefore, that the pinning them down to the preciſe words of the order, may be attended with this fatal conſequence, That all parliamentary inquiries may be rendered much more difficult hereafter; which may probably give ſuch encouragement to corrupt miniſters, that they may be prompted to make the moſt dangerous attempts upon the conſtitution, and hope to come off with impunity. Such apprehenſions naturally ſuggeſt the melancholy reflections, that our poſterity may ſee the time, when ſome of thoſe Lords who ſit upon a more precarious foot than the reſt of the Houſe, having, through motives of virtue and honour, oppoſed the evil deſigns of ſome future miniſter, for that, and that alone, may be excluded at an enſuing election; and though the whole world may be ſenſible of the cauſe of their excluſion, no remedy may be found, but their caſe may become a ſubject of national concern, indignation, and reſentment.

Scarſdale, &c. [in all thirty-one, the ſame Peers that ſubſcribe the next proteſt p. 707. col. 2.]

Then it was moved to order, That the ſaid petition be diſmiſſed. And after further debate, the queſtion being put upon the ſaid motion, it was reſolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly:

Contents 85		Not cont. 49	
Proxies 14	99	Proxies 3	52

Diſſentient,

Somerſet. *Tadcaſter.* *Maynard.*

1. Becauſe, though the Lords petitioners have not literally complied with the order, acacording to the ſenſe of the Houſe; yet they have laid before us facts that are of ſo criminal a nature in themſelves, and ſo dangerous in their conſequence to the nation in general, and to this Houſe in particular, that we think a due regard to the ſafety of the one, and the honour of the other, required the ſtricteſt examination.

2. For when we conſider the firſt inſtance in the anſwer of the Lords petitioners, viz. That the liſt of ſixteen Peers for Scotland had been framed by perſons in high truſt under the crown, long previous to the election itſelf; and that this liſt was ſhewn to Peers, as a liſt approved of by the crown, and was called the *King's liſt*; we are filled with indignation, to ſee that great name indecently blended with the honour of miniſters, and profaned and proſtituted to the worſt purpoſes; purpoſes that muſt neceſſarily tend to the ſubverſion of our conſtitution, which we know it is his Majeſty's glory and deſire to preſerve. Such a criminal attempt to ſkreen, or facilitate a miniſterial nomination by the interpoſition (equally falſe and illegal) of his Majeſty's name, calls, in our opinion, for the ſtricteſt inquiry, and the ſevereſt puniſhment upon the authors of the fact, if it be proved, or the aſſerters of it, if it be not; but is, in our opinion, no way to be dropped unexamined and uninquired into. Such a precedent may in future times encourage the worſt of miniſters, to load with his guilt the beſt of princes: the borrowed name of his ſovereign may at once become his weapon and his ſhield; and the conſtitution owe its danger, and he his defence, to the abuſe of his prince's name, after a long abuſe of his power.

3. Becauſe the following inſtances, viz. That endeavours were uſed, to engage Peers to vote for this liſt, by promiſe of penſions and offices, civil and military, to themſelves and near relations, and by actual

actual promiſe and offers of ſums of money;—That ſums of money were actually given to, or for the uſe of ſome Peers, to engage them to concur in voting for this liſt;—That annual penſions were promiſed to be paid to Peers, if they concurred in the voting for this liſt; ſome of them to be on a regular eſtabliſhment, and others to be paid without any eſtabliſhment at all;—That, about the time of this election, numbers of penſions, offices, (of which ſeveral were nominal), and releaſes of debts owing to the crown, were granted to Peers who concurred in voting for this liſt, and to their near relations,—ſeem, in the higheſt degree, to affect the honour and dignity of this Houſe; ſince untainted ſtreams can hardly be expected to flow from a corrupted ſource: and if the election of ſixteen Peers for Scotland ſhould ever, by the foul arts of corruption, dwindle into a miniſterial nomination, inſtead of perſons of the firſt rank, greateſt merit, and moſt conſiderable property, we may expect, in future parliaments, to ſee ſuch only returned, who, owing their election to the nomination of the miniſter, may purchaſe the continuance of their precarious ſeats, by a fatal and unanimous ſubmiſſion to his dictates. Such perſons can never be impartial judges of his conduct, ſhould it ever be brought in judgement before this great tribunal.

4. Becauſe the laſt inſtance mentioned, viz. That, on the day of election, a battalion of his Majeſty's forces was drawn up in the Abbey court at Edinburgh, and three companies of it were marched from Leith, (a place at one mile's diſtance), to join the reſt of the battalion, and kept under arms, from nine in the morning, till nine at night, when the election was ended, contrary to cuſtoms at elections, and without any cauſe or occaſion, that your petitioners could foreſee, other than the overawing of the election, we apprehend to be of the higheſt conſequence both to our liberties in general, and the freedom of elections in particular; ſince whatever may have been the pretence, whatever apprehenſions of diſorders or tumults may have been alledged in this caſe, may be equally alledged on future occaſions; eſpecially as we have a number of regular forces abundantly ſufficient to anſwer ſuch calls: and we apprehend, that the employment aſſigned to this battalion will give great diſtruſt and uneaſineſs to many of his Majeſty's ſubjects, who will fear what uſe may be made of the reſt of that very great number of men now kept up in this nation.

5. Becauſe we conceive, that ſuch a treatment given to a petition, that contained an information of matters of ſo great importance, and ſigned by Peers of ſuch rank, honour, and veracity, muſt, in future times, diſcourage all informations of the like nature.

Though all Lords declared their deſign of examining into the bottom of theſe important facts, and though we ſhould acknowledge ourſelves to be perſuaded that it was their real intention, we very much doubt whether the world will judge with the ſame candour, and not rather impute this diſmiſſion of the petition to an unwillingneſs in this Houſe, to inquire into facts that are in their nature ſo injurious to the crown, ſo deſtructive of the honour of parliaments, and ſo dangerous to the whole frame of our happy conſtitution.

Scarſdale	*Strafford*	*Beaufort*
Bruce	*Abingdon*	*Denbigh*
Bolton	*Boyle*	*Cobham*
Warrington	*Thanet*	*Bridgwater*
Bedford	*Berkſhire*	*Angleſea*
Suffolk	*Aylesford*	*Bathurſt*
Shaftsbury	*Gower*	*Haverſham*
Cheſterfield	*Huntingdon*	*Northampton*
Craven	*Maſham*	*Macclesfield*
Coventry	*Grahame*	
Foley	*Litelfield*	

After which, a printed paper, intitled, *The Proteſts of the Moſt Noble and Right Honourable the Peers of Scotland, made in the borough-room at Edinburgh, June* 4. 1734, as containing reflections upon the government and the peerage, was offered to the Houſe. As was alſo

A written copy of the ſaid proteſts, atteſted by witneſſes who were ready to prove it to be an authentic copy.

And it being deſired, that the ſame be read, it was moved to adjourn.

After debate, the queſtion was put, Whether the Houſe ſhould be now adjourned to Monday next, at eleven of the clock?

It was reſolved in the affirmative:

Contents, 73; Not contents, 39.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe we can by no means think it conſiſtent with the honour of the Houſe, to adjourn, without appointing a day, (as was propoſed), to conſider of a matter

ter allowed univerſally to be of the higheſt importance. And we have reaſon to apprehend, that poſterity, upon the peruſal of the journal of this day, may be induced to think, that this Houſe was not inclined to permit the tranſactions of the late election in Scotland to be brought under examination in any ſhape whatſoever; the method propoſed being, as we conceive, clear of all the objections which were made in relation to the petition.

Scarſdale	*Berkſhire*	*Cheſterfield*
Bruce	*Aylesford*	*Huntingdon*
Bolton	*Gower*	*Craven*
Warrington	*Litchfield*	*Maſham*
Bedford	*Beaufort*	*Northampton*
Suffolk	*Denbigh*	*Coventry*
Strafford	*Cobham*	*Grahame*
Abingdon	*Bridgwater*	*Macclesfield*
Boyle	*Anglesea*	*Foley*
Thanet	*Bathurſt*	*Maynard*
Shafteſbury	*Haverſham*	

Character of the preſent Dauphineſs of France.

MARIA ANTONIETTA, Archduchеſs of Auſtria, conſort to the Dauphin of France, was born Nov. 2. 1755. Though ſhe is not a regular beauty, her agreeable features, her eaſy ſhape and graceful mien, added to a prepoſſeſſing countenance, and a moſt endearing ſprightlineſs and affability, juſtly rank her amongſt the moſt amiable princeſſes of Europe. Muſic, dancing, and an exquiſite taſte for the fine arts, have already rendered her the darling of a nation, amongſt whom theſe accompliſhments are in the higheſt eſteem. She ſpeaks with fluency, elegance, and propriety, like her ſiſters, Latin, French, Italian, and Spaniſh; and has read in the original, the moſt celebrated poets and hiſtorians of theſe different nations. The tedious ceremonial of the court of Vienna, and the ſtately manner in which the Archduchеſſes are brought up, though calculated to eſtrange their notions from any ſocial intercourſe with their inferiors, whom they are taught to conſider as beings of a different ſpecies, far from having inculcated in her noble mind that contemptuous pride, and ſupercilious indifference, made her, even at the Imperial court, break through theſe auſtere manners, whenever ſhe found an opportunity of exerting her beneficence and generoſity; and ſhe even obtained the excluſive privilege of converſing with foreign miniſters, and of pleading before the Empreſs with her irreſiſtible eloquence the cauſe of neglected merit, and the diſtreſſes of real objects of her Majeſty's munificence.

One day, when ſhe preſented to the Empreſs the petition of a brave officer, who was intitled by his ſervices to farther preferment, "Dear Maria," ſaid her royal mother, "I commend your application in behalf of a gallant man; but, indeed, it is not in my power to give immediate ſatisfaction to all my ſubjects: nevertheleſs, I grant for this time the officer's requeſt, and he has employed an excellent advocate in a good cauſe." When ſhe took leave of the Empreſs-Queen, her inſtructions were, to honour the King, to love the Dauphin, to be acceſſible to the great, not to engage herſelf in court-intrigues or religious diſputes, and to befriend the people.

The King of France, who is one of the beſt-natured men in the world, far from laying a reſtriction, according to the etiquette of the court, upon her Royal Highneſs's agreeable freedom and vivacity, has diſpenſed with all conſtraint and ceremonious rites on her part. The Princeſs goes to Paris when ſhe pleaſes, pays and returns viſits, and invites all the ladies of diſtinction whom ſhe chuſes to her apartments. When ſhe viſited the Princeſs Louiſa at the Carmelite convent, after having expoſtulated with her in vain upon her extraordinary reſolution, ſhe concluded by telling her, "Your fervent prayers in the obſcurity of a cloiſter, can never be a compenſation for the good you might have done in the moſt exalted ſtation."

The dreadful cataſtrophe which happened at Paris on account of her marriage, gave her an early opportunity of diſplaying to the French nation her tender feelings and generous compaſſion. She gave all the money ſhe was poſſeſſed of, and ſold ſome of her jewels, to relieve the unhappy ſufferers.

She is the third Princeſs of Auſtria likely to be Queen of France. Politicians ſtill think, that ſome territories in Flanders will make part of her fortune.

On the ſpar of wit, p. 670.

IF Stanhope's talent lies in writing wit,
And Garrick's famous for repeating it;
What pity 'tis we cannot ſee the day,
When acts a Garrick in a Stanhope's play!
Then, for the firſt time, might like merit fall
Upon a copy and original.
That could not be, unleſs (the Critic cries!)
The copy's an original likewiſe. X. Z.

PROCEEDINGS

FROM the inſolvent debtor's bill, we proceed to the agreement between the public and the directors of the Eaſt-India company; a ſubject of ſuch conſequence, whether conſidered in a private light, or a national one, that we are not in the leaſt ſurpriſed at the general ferment which it created through the kingdom.

The increaſing opulence of the Eaſt-India company had been for many years an object of very ſerious reflection to government, and more than one of our miniſters had beheld it with much envy, as the ſpring of a very important revenue. However, as the company were by charter intitled to the poſſeſſion of an excluſive trade to the Eaſt, for a limited term, and were beſides a moſt formidable enemy to provoke, none of our ſtateſmen were hardy enough to lay them under contribution, till their own inteſtine diſputes, which quickly produced diſputes between their governors and the Aſiatic princes, reduced them to a neceſſity of applying to adminiſtration for protection, and led their various factions to ſtipulate for the influence of the Treaſury in the immediate choice of their directors.

In reality, the latter of the foregoing cauſes was thought to operate more ſtrongly in favour of government than the firſt: for, unleſs the ſeveral factions by which the company was diſtracted, had more their own private emolument at heart than the general proſperity of their fellow-proprietors, there would have been little occaſion to pay an extraordinary ſum for the national protection. The members of the company, as ſubjects of the ſtate, were intitled to defence in common with all other ſubjects. Attacking the intereſt of a part, was ultimately ſtriking at the univerſal happineſs of the Britiſh empire; and the ſame motive which ſhould induce us to defend our Weſt-India trade, or any other department of commercial connection, was naturally to animate us for the ſupport of a traffick to the Eaſt Indies. Great Britain was to be the general guardian of her people: ſhe was not to neglect the preſervation of particulars, becauſe her whole dominions was unannoyed; nor while the Eaſt-India company furniſhed their neceſſary portion for the common good, were they to be loaded with additional burthens, becauſe they happened to be the only ſuffering part of the community. If in times of danger, for inſtance, a deſcent was made upon Ireland, or upon an American colony, we ſhould order a proper force at once to the aſſiſtance of either; we ſhould think our own intereſt inſeparably connected with the intereſt of the people aggrieved, and never once dream of calling upon them for more than the regular portion of what as individuals they were aſſeſſed to the ſtate, on account of their being only a part of our territories.

From this ſimple ſtate of the queſtion, we may eaſily conjecture, that we are more indebted to the ambition of the Eaſt-India company on the preſent occaſion, than to their gratitude. Be this however as it may, we ſhall now proceed to the fact, and leave the motive to the conſideration of our readers.

On the 15th of March 1769 a petition of the court of directors for the affairs of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth, That an act 7° Geo. III. eſtabliſhing an agreement for the payment of the annual ſum of 400,000 l. for a limited time, by the Eaſt-India company, in reſpect of the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt Indies [xxix. 323.], having expired on the firſt day of February inſtant; the ſaid united company, at ſeveral courts lately held, took into their conſideration the terms and conditions for entering into a further agreement with the public, reſpecting the aforeſaid acquiſitions and revenues; and the following queſtion being propoſed, was carried by a ballot held at the company's houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on the 9th of this inſtant February, viz. That it is the opinion of the general court, that the court of directors be impowered to make an agreement with the public on the terms and conditions mentioned in the propoſitions now laid before the general court, and that the ſaid propoſitions then laid before the general court, were as follows.

1. That 400,000 l. a-year be continued to the public for five years from the 1ſt of February inſtant.

2. That the company be at liberty to increaſe their dividend to twelve and a half *per cent.* during the ſaid term, ſo as not to exceed one *per cent.* in any one year.

3. That if the company ſhall, during the ſaid term, be obliged to reduce their dividends, from any cauſe whatſoever; in ſuch caſe, there ſhall be deducted from the ſum agreed to be paid for the uſe of the public, a ſum equal to ſuch reduction; and, in like manner, if the company's dividends ſhall at any time during the ſaid term be again raiſed, or reſtored, the public ſhall receive equal benefit; but if the ſaid dividends ſhall be reduced to ſix *per cent.* then the payment to the public ſhall be diſcontinued.

4. That the company ſhall be obliged to export in every year during the continuance of this agreement, goods and merchandiſes of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of G. Britain, (military and naval ſtores excepted), of the like value as they ſhall appear to have exported annually on an average of five years preceding this agreement.

5. That if any ſurplus of caſh ſhall remain in England, during the ſaid term, after the diſcharge of the company's ſimple-contract debts bearing intereſt, and the reduction of the company's bond-debt to the debt which ſhall be due from the public to the company, then ſuch ſurplus ſhall be lent to the public at two *per cent.*

And the petitioners beg leave to ſubmit the ſaid propoſitions to the conſideration of the Houſe, as the terms and conditions for making a farther agreement between the public and the ſaid company, in reſpect to the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt Indies.

Such being the company's petition, the Lord North acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty having been informed of the contents, gave his conſent, as far as the royal intereſt was concerned, to the Houſe, to act in the buſineſs as their wiſdom ſhould direct. Accordingly, the affair was referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and on the 28th of February, Sir Charles Whitworth, according to order, delivered in the report of the committee, which was agreed to by the Houſe, and conceived in the following terms.

Reſolved, That the propoſals contained in the petition of the court of directors for the affairs of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, for continuing the payment of four hundred thouſand pounds *per annum*, for the uſe of the public, during the term therein mentioned, and for other purpoſes therein expreſſed, be accepted.

Ordered, That a bill be brought in upon the ſaid reſolution; and that Sir Charles Whitworth, the Lord North, Mr Onſlow, Mr Jenkinſon, Mr Dyſon, Mr Attorney-General, Mr Solicitor-General, Mr Cooper, Mr Bradſhaw, Mr Boulton, Sir George Colebrook, Mr Jones, Mr Stephenſon, and Mr Peregrine Cuſt, do prepare and bring in the ſame. In conſequence of this order, a bill was brought in, which paſſed the Houſe, and receiving the royal aſſent [xxxi. 19. 269.], ſecured this very valuable ſtipulation for the five ſubſequent years to the public.

It may not be unneceſſary in this place to obſerve, that when the friends of the Eaſt-India company inſiſted upon the right of protection which, as Britiſh ſubjects, we have already pronounced them intitled to in common with the other members of the community, the adminiſtration urged, that they did not by any means intend to invade the commercial concerns of the company, but to profit merely by thoſe territorial acquiſitions, which being made under the ſanction of the national force, had naturally conſiderable obligations to the nation. The diſpaſſionate part of the world, however, ſaw no mighty force in this mode of reaſoning: they conſidered it as a diſtinction without a difference; and knew, that if the intereſts of the company were affected, it was of little moment whether the miniſter attacked them in their dominion, or their trade. It was on all hands agreed, that the Eaſt-India proprietors had as juſt a title to their new poſſeſſions as to their old; and conſequently, if it was thought inequitable to ſubject the latter to any territorial impoſt, it as naturally followed, that the former ſhould be exempted from the operations of government. Beſides, if the company had gained extraordinary advantages under the auſpices of the public, the public, excluſive of the benefits ariſing from the Eaſt-India trade, had received extraordinary advantages during the courſe of the war from the company. Their troops were peculiarly ſerviceable in the reduction of Pondicherry, and the capture of the Manilla; not to mention, that every conqueſt made by them in the Eaſt, was a ſtab in the vitals of the French influence, and of courſe ultimately fortunate for the people of this kingdom.

We

We are now come to the laſt public buſineſs of importance which came under parliamentary conſideration, during the ſeſſion we are analyſing, namely, the ſupply demanded for the deficiency of the civil liſt. The meſſage from his Majeſty for this purpoſe, was delivered by Lord North on the 28th of February to the Houſe of Commons, and declared, that his Majeſty found it neceſſary to acquaint the Houſe, that the expences of his civil government having exceeded the revenue allotted by parliament, he was obliged to incur a debt of more than 500,000 l. an account of which would be laid before them; and that his Majeſty relied on the known zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, that they would make a proviſion for enabling him to diſcharge this incumbrance.

This meſſage was immediately referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and Mr Cooper, by his Majeſty's command, preſented to the Houſe, the ſums due and unpaid at the receipt of the exchequer, for the expence of his Majeſty's civil government, on the 5th day of January 1769, with the money applicable to awards diſcharging the ſame, and the debt then remaining unprovided for.

On this it was reſolved, that five ſeveral addreſſes ſhould be preſented to the King, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that five accounts ſhould be laid before the Houſe, viz.

1. An account of all monies which have been iſſued and paid, out of the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to any perſon or perſons, on account of the privy purſe, ſecret ſervice, penſions, bounties, contingencies, or any ſum or ſums of money to any perſon or perſons whatſoever without account, from Oct. 25. 1760, to Feb. 25. 1769, diſtinguiſhing the amount in each year.

2. An account of all monies which have been iſſued and paid, out of the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to any perſon or perſons, on account of the privy purſe, ſecret ſervice, penſions, bounties, contingencies, or any ſum or ſums of money to any perſon or perſons whatſoever without account, from Oct. 10. 1752, to Oct. 10. 1760, diſtinguiſhing the amount in each year.

3. An account of the monies paid, out of the arrears of his late Majeſty's civil-liſt revenues, for the uſe of his preſent Majeſty's civil government, and for the ſupport and maintenance of his houſehold and royal family, with the application thereof to each head of expence, diſtinguiſhing each year in which ſuch application was made.

4. An account of the payments for his late Majeſty's civil government, and for the ſupport and maintenance of his houſehold and royal family, from July 5. 1752, to July 5. 1760, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the ſeveral heads of expence.

5. An account of the payments for his preſent Majeſty's civil government, and for the ſupport and maintenance of his houſehold and royal family, from his acceſſion to Jan. 5. 1761, and from thence to Jan. 5. 1769, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the ſeveral heads of expence.

Theſe addreſſes were, as uſual, ordered to be preſented by ſuch members as were of the privy council; and, immediately after, the following motions were made.

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, an account of his late civil-liſt revenues remaining in the exchequer on the 28th day of May 1762, and alſo of his preſent Majeſty's civil-liſt cash remaining there at the ſame time:

And the previous queſtion being put, That that queſtion be now put?

It paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the queſtion being propoſed, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, an account of the debt on the civil liſt, as it ſtood on the 19th day of April 1763, the 15th day of July 1765, and the 2d day of Auguſt 1766, together with the civil-liſt cash remaining in the exchequer at thoſe ſeveral times?

And the previous queſtion being put, That that queſtion be now put?

It paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the queſtion being propoſed, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, an account of all monies iſſued at the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, or by any of his Majeſty's receivers or

collectors, or their agents, for his Majeſty's ſecret and ſpecial ſervice, the 19th day of April 1763, and from thence to the 15th day of July 1765, and from thence to the preſent time?

And the previous queſtion being put That that queſtion be now put?

It paſſed in the negative.

The demand of a ſupply for deficiencies on the civil liſt is at all times an unpopular circumſtance, and muſt furniſh the enemies of government with ample room for declamation. On the preſent occaſion therefore it cannot be ſuppoſed, that oppoſition omitted to make the moſt of ſo favourable an opportunity to attack the miniſtry. The contrary, as might be naturally expected, was the caſe. —— The revenues of the crown were pointed out elaborately, as the reſources of the miniſter; deficiencies in the civil liſt the oppoſition inſiſted ſhould be minutely accounted for, leſt, while the people were making them good, they ſhould be abſolutely furniſhing the premier with the means of ſubverting their own liberties. To theſe arguments the friends of government replied, That though miniſterial incroachments were always to be watched with the niceſt circumſpection, ſtill in this reign, where his Majeſty's firſt care was, to ſtrengthen the freedom of the ſubject by eſtabliſhing the independency of the judges, no innovation injurious to the conſtitution could be reaſonably apprehended. Beſides, a prince, who, in his private ſhare of the captures taken during the late war, had given up to the nation a ſum exceeding 700,000 l. was intitled to a little conſideration for his immediate exigencies; and the gratitude, not to ſay the juſtice, of the kingdom, the advocates for the meaſure concluded, was called upon in the loudeſt manner to comply with his requeſt. —— Theſe debates ran high, and continued for ſome time; but on the 2d of March it was reſolved to grant the ſum of 512,511 l. [xxxi. 570.] to diſcharge the arrears and debts due on the civil liſt to the 5th day of January 1769.

This done, the other public buſineſs, already related, as well as a multiplicity of a private nature, kept both houſes ſitting till the 9th of May, when his Majeſty gave the aſſent to ſeveral bills, and prorogued them, with the ſpeech formerly inſerted. [xxxi. 271.]

REGULATIONS for keeping the EDINBURGH STREETS clean.

[Theſe regulations commenced on the firſt Monday of February 1770; and they have had a good effect; ſo that it is hoped Scotſmen will no more be reproached by foreigners for the dirtineſs of their capital.]

Edinburgh, January 10. 1770.

THE which day the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and council, with the Deacons of Crafts ordinary and extraordinary, of the city of Edinburgh, being in council aſſembled,

Bailie Trotter, from his Committee, to whom it was remitted to conſider of the ſeveral acts and regulations anent keeping clean the ſtreets, &c. ſuggeſted, That the preſent plan for keeping the ſtreets and lanes of this city clean was, from experience, found not ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe intended; and the Committee, after conſulting upon that point, are unanimouſly of opinion, for remedying the abuſes complained of, the following plan ought to be adopted.

"The thirty-five ſcavengers who are at preſent employed in cleaning the ſtreets for only a ſhort time in the morning, ſhould be reduced to the number of twenty; whoſe ſole buſineſs ſhould be, not only to clean the ſtreets in the morning by rake and beſom, but alſo ſhould be employed during the whole day to attend to whatever occaſional aſhes, filth, or other naſtineſs may happen to be upon the ſtreets, &c. and to collect the ſame in ſuch convenient places or corners as the ſtreet affords, ſo as it may be as little offenſive as poſſible.

That the money weekly given to the thirty-five perſons employed in cleaning the ſtreets, be wholly given to the twenty men now to be employed; and as this will not even be adequate to their increaſe of labour, they ought to have five ſhillings weekly certain, beſides their ſhare of the fines after mentioned: and as this will be ſufficient ſubſiſtence for them, they are not to ply to any other buſineſs whatever, but muſt be employed all the day in ſweeping and cleaning the ſtreets, lanes, and cloſes, as before mentioned. — That the overſeers be injoined ſtrictly to ſee the ſeveral workmen under their care perform their work in a faithful manner; wherein if they fail, to be fined in the ſum of five ſhillings

lings Sterling for each tranſgreſſion; and if they continue negligent, to be deprived of their office.

That in reſpect the tackſmen of the dung are very often negligent in carrying off the ſame in terms of the tacks from the Good Town, that if, after proper intimation is made to them, they ſhall be found inattentive to that particular, then and in that caſe Mr Mercer, treaſurer to the Charity Workhouſe, ſhould be properly impowered to order the carts belonging to the ſaid houſe to carry away ſuch dung as ſhall be found lying on the ſtreets after the hours aſcertained by the contract, for the benefit of that charitable foundation.

That riddling of aſhes ſhould be poſitively diſcharged, and the offenders fined in one ſhilling Sterling, and their riddles taken from them.

That the ſaid twenty ſcavengers ſhall be obliged, every ſabbath-morning, to clean the pavement on each ſide of the ſtreet by ſweeping, and alſo cleaning the gutters, and have the ſame done before eight in the ſummer, and before nine in the winter each moring.

That in order to facilitate the execution of ſuch a plan, it ſhould be intimated by public tuck of drum, That no perſon whatever, after the hour of ſix in the morning from the firſt of March to the firſt of September, and after the hour of eight o'clock in the morning from the firſt of September to the firſt of March, ſhall lay down or carry out foul water, aſhes, or any filth whatever, under the penalty of one ſhilling Sterling for the firſt tranſgreſſion, and two ſhillings and ſixpence Sterling for the ſecond: And no perſon whatever ſhall throw out at doors or windows, at any time, night or day, under the penalty mentioned in former acts of council. And further, That it be intimated to all ſhopkeepers, that they be poſitively obliged every morning to cauſe their ſervants ſweep and clean the pavement and gutter oppoſite their reſpective doors, and that before the hour of nine o'clock in the ſummer ſeaſon, and ten in the winter ſeaſon, under the penalty of one ſhilling Sterling for each tranſgreſſion: And the poſſeſſors of ſhops from the Exchange to the entry to the New Bridge ſhall be obliged to clean both ſides of the pavement, and the gutter in the middle. — That the half of the ſum levied ſhall be given to any perſon whatever who ſhall inform againſt any inhabitant of this city or other perſon who ſhall be guilty of any of the tranſgreſſions foreſaid; and particularly, that the foreſaid twenty ſcavengers ſhall be injoined to give attention to their reſpective bounds, ſhall cauſe the tranſgreſſors be ſummoned to the Council-chamber; and ſuch ſcavengers ſhall be intitled to the one half of the fines, and the other half to go for expences.

That the whole inhabitants ſhould be expreſsly debarred from laying down or carrying out any filth or naſtineſs upon the Saturday night, but are to carry out the ſame on the Friday night or Saturday morning, under the penalty of one ſhilling Sterling for the firſt tranſgreſſion, and two ſhillings and ſixpence for the ſecond. — It was further ſuggeſted, That an hour ſhould be ſet apart every week for hearing complaints, and that the youngeſt Bailie and two of his Committee ſhould be appointed for that purpoſe.

That the poſſeſſors of each houſe in Edinburgh ſhall be obliged to ſweep and preſerve from all nuiſances the common ſtair immediately below and leading to ſuch houſe, once every week; and when any ſtory or lodging ſhall be void, the poſſeſſor of the ſtory immediately above it, ſhall be bound in the ſame manner as the poſſeſſor of ſuch void ſtory would be as aforeſaid, under the penalty of one ſhilling Sterling for each tranſgreſſion.

That no nuiſance ſhall be laid down in any ſtrand or water-run, or upon any part of the pavement or plain-ſtones, under the penalty of half a crown for each tranſgreſſion. And the ſhaking of carpets over any window where there is a neighbour's window below, or in any ſtair after nine o'clock in the morning, or any part of the ſtreet; or emptying chaff-beds upon any part of the ſtreets, lanes, or wynds, is prohibited under the like penalty.

As timber water-ſpouts for conveying nuiſances from houſes have, by experience, been found to be inconvenient to the neighbourhood, and extremely prejudicial to the walls and foundations of the houſes; they are hereby, without exception, prohibited, and appointed to be taken away within thirty days of the date of this act, under the penalty of ten ſhillings Sterling.

Nuiſances are diſcharged to be thrown from any window or ſtreet-door, or any ſtair, under the penalties after mentioned, viz. for the firſt fault, two ſhillings and ſixpence; for the ſecond fault, five

ſhillings;

ſhillings; for the third, and every other offence, twenty-four hours impriſonment, and ten ſhillings, all Sterling, to be paid by the poſſeſſors of the houſes, or the perſons who actually throw over, without prejudice to any perſon who may be thereby aggrieved to ſue for indemnification as accords.

All dung or bark thrown out upon the ſtreet is appointed to be carried off immediately after the ſame is laid down; otherwiſe the tackſman of the city's dung of the bounds where it is ſo laid down, is hereby authoriſed and directed to carry the ſame away.

The laying down rubbiſh, earth, ſtones, dung, bark, timber, or any other obſtruction, upon the ſtreets, or any of the avenues leading to the city, is expreſsly diſcharged, under the penalty of ten ſhillings Sterling for each tranſgreſſion.

That no maſon ſhall hew ſtones on the ſtreet without a ſpecial permiſſion from a magiſtrate in writing; and every perſon who ſhall bring out into the ſtreet any rubbiſh or earth dug out of the foundation of any houſe, ſhall be obliged to carry off the ſame within twenty-four hours after it is ſo laid down, under the penalty of ten ſhillings Sterling for each tranſgreſſion.

It is declared, that, in this act, the word *nuiſance* comprehends, all dung, filth, herbs, aſhes, duſt, bark, rubbiſh, and water; and the word *ſtreet* comprehends, all ſtreets, cloſes, vennels, and areas within the city.

And, *laſtly*, Theſe new regulations ſhould be printed, publiſhed, and diſperſed through the city, and copies thereof affixed upon all public places."

All which being conſidered by the Magiſtrates and Council, they, with the extraordinary Deacons, approved of the ſaid regulations; and did, and hereby do, enact, ſtatute, and ordain accordingly: And that the ſaid regulations may be punctually obſerved and put in execution, recommend to the youngeſt Bailie, with the aſſiſtance of two of his Committee, to attend in the Council-chamber every Friday, at ten o'clock forenoon, for inquiring into and puniſhing all treſpaſſes committed thereagainſt; and that the full penalties be awarded againſt offenders, without abatement: And that none may pretend ignorance, a ſufficient number of copies of this act are appointed to be printed, and diſtributed in the moſt public manner.

The great advantages of Switzerland Wheat.

THE ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. deſerve great commendation for their attention to every circumſtance which they think can promote the public welfare. Thus, two years ago, they offered well-judged premiums to thoſe who ſowed wheat in the ſpring [xxvii. 357.], thereby to ſupply in ſome degree the deficiency which muſt ariſe from the farmers not having been able to ſow the uſual quantity of wheat in the preceding autumn, becauſe of the heavy and frequent rains during the proper ſeaſon of ſowing that grain.

Their late attention to a ſimilar inconvenience, again claims the thanks of the public. The unſeaſonable rains, and almoſt univerſal deluge of the low grounds, have obſtructed the ſowing of wheat this ſeaſon as much as happened two years ago. It would however be needleſs again to renew the former premiums, which were intended only as hints to the public, and cannot yet be forgotten. They therefore have taken another, and probably a more laſting courſe.

Several years ago, a ſample of ſpring-wheat [*Bled de Mars*] was ſent to the ſociety from Switzerland. They diſtributed this ſmall quantity among a few gentlemen, who promiſed to cultivate it.

The ſociety have lately been informed, that this ſpring-wheat has been cultivated with great ſucceſs, particularly by a very attentive and ingenious gentleman in Northamptonſhire, who has promiſed to furniſh the ſociety with all he can ſpare of it: and they, with a truly benevolent and patriotic ſpirit, intend to diſtribute it in equal ſhares to ſo many gentlemen as ſhall give in their names by the firſt of February, with a promiſe of reporting their ſucceſs to the ſociety, in order that, by theſe means, the true merit of this grain may be aſcertained.

The account they have hitherto received of it is, That, though ſown ſo late as the beginning of April, it ripens completely as early as the wheat ſown in autumn; and yields a plentiful return, about three quarters to an acre. It is not ſo liable to mildew or ſmut as common wheat is, when ſown in ſpring, and is found to yield very good flour.

A. B.

DE-

DEBATES of a POLITICAL CLUB, continued. [656.]

THE firſt which we have after the ſpeech of Victor Americanus, is that of Tullus Hoſtilius, (Ld G——r), againſt the motion, viz.

" Moſt Illuſtrious Lords,

THOUGH the Noble Lords who have ſpoken againſt the preſent motion, have ſaid ſufficient for your Lordſhips to give it an immediate rejection, I cannot think my duty ſatisfactorily diſcharged as a member of this illuſtrious aſſembly, without giving more than a ſimple negative. Under colour of a ſuperior attachment to the welfare, the honour of the kingdom, our patriots ſeem inſidiouſly deſirous of ſacrificing both, to the views of their popularity. Rendered deſperate by their total inſignificance within doors, they are indefatigably ſedulous, to preſerve ſome little conſequence among the rabble without; and are therefore continually haraſſing your Lordſhips with ſuch queſtions as ſeem likely to excite the admiration of their ſupporters in the ſuburbs. If it was not for theſe queſtions, their names would never be heard of; they would crawl out of creation as quietly as they crawled in; and, as a modern writer, ſpeaking of a patriotic nobleman in my eye *, very aptly expreſſes it, add only a ſingle unit to the bills of mortality.

The ends of the Noble Lords, therefore, being ſo obvious, and ſo contemptible, I ſhall not deſcend to a farther obſervation of their principles, but confine myſelf ſolely to the queſtion before the chair. It is on all hands agreed, my Lords, that if the preſent object of diſpute between Great Britain and Spain can be adjuſted in an amicable manner, without leſſening the honour of this kingdom; that if we can avoid a war, and yet maintain our reputation: I ſay, my Lords, it is on all hands agreed, that if we can do this, we ſhall eſſentially conſult the national proſperity. This the Noble Lords who contend for the propriety of ſtorming the cabinet, have themſelves repeatedly acknowledged, notwithſtanding their vehemence for an immediate commencement of hoſtilities. Yet though we can avoid a rupture with honour, though the diſpute with Spain is in the faireſt way of being amicably adjuſted, ſtill havock is the only cry, the dogs of war muſt at all events be unchained, and nothing can be properly terminated without blood.

To inforce this aſſertion, my Lords, give me leave to obſerve, that the diſpute with Spain is in a manner already ſettled: His Catholic Majeſty has diſavowed the conduct of his officer; has diſclaimed all intention of violating the faith of treaties: and whether he diſavows from principle, or diſclaims from policy, is a matter of very little conſequence to this kingdom. Was he induſtrious for occaſions to quarrel, was he deſirous of invading the territories of England, and was he in a condition of gratifying a deſire of that nature, there could be no motive for his pacific aſſurances; it would be unneceſſary to deny, what he judged neceſſary to practiſe: hoſtilities cannot be commenced againſt us in ſecret; we cannot be robbed of dominions without our knowledge; we muſt feel, whenever he thinks proper to ſtrike; and, of conſequence, we cannot ſuppoſe the King of Spain would degrade himſelf by a deliberate falſehood, which was no way calculated to advance his deſigns againſt the rights of this country. The very pride attributed to his nation, would prevent ſuch a littleneſs; the very haughtineſs of which our patriots complain in the court of Madrid, argues the impoſſibility of the circumſtance. Pride indeed is often mean to obtain a favourite end; but to be mean without an end, to be deſpicable without a purpoſe, is ſeldom the characteriſtic, either of a high-ſpirited prince, or a ſenſible people.

The Noble Lords who ſupport the motion, will poſſibly aſk, Why, if his Catholic Majeſty's ſentiments are thus pacific, are we ſtill kept out of Falkland Iſland? They will aſk, Why is not Don Franciſco Bucarelli recalled? why is he not puniſhed for acting in oppoſition to his maſter's views, and called to a ſevere account for daring to invade the territories of England? ——To theſe queſtions the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, unanſwerable as he may think them, has furniſhed me with a very ſufficient reply. His Lordſhip tells us, that we have been in poſſeſſion of Falkland Iſland only ſince the year 1764 or 1765; and that, even during this inconſiderable

* Lord T——.

conſiderable period, the Spaniards have repeatedly claimed the iſland from our miniſters, as their own indubitable property. By this account, my Lords, inſtead of our declaring war againſt Spain, Spain actually had a cauſe of declaring war againſt us; and inſtead of her deſiring, inſtead of her making a rupture with England, ſhe has, on the contrary, for four or five years, contented herſelf with a very harmleſs negotiation. Ay, but, ſays the Noble Lord, is not the iſland at this moment in the hands of Don Franciſco Bucarelli, in the hands of the Spaniſh governor? ſhall we admit of ſuch an indignity? ſhall we make it a matter of diſpute, whether his Majeſty's dominions ſhall, or ſhall not, be reſtored? —— A ſtrain of interrogatory like this, my Lords, is, to be ſure, exceedingly animated; —it muſt alarm the whole kingdom. The Noble Lord wiſhes to rouſe, he wiſhes to alarm: — but, alas! the cloud attending the thunder of his eloquence, is not thick enough to conceal the inconſiſtency of his arguments. He forgets, my Lords, that by his own acknowledgement, our right to Falkland iſland was litigated from the firſt: he forgets, that the Spaniards often applied to our miniſtry upon this very ſubject; and that, of conſequence, our pretenſions to the excluſive poſſeſſion, are neither ſo ancient, nor ſo clear, as the Noble Lord would inſinuate. I am not ſaying that this juſtifies the capture of the iſland; but I muſt nevertheleſs inſiſt, that it is a reaſonable plea for our negotiating with Spain. —— If, as the Noble Lord ſays, our claim to Falkland iſland is ſo very diſputable; and if the Spaniards, ſince our firſt poſſeſſing it, have urged a title to it; is it at all ſurpriſing, that Don Franciſco Bucarrelli ſhould think it a real appendage of the Spaniſh crown? or is it at all ſurpriſing, when we demand it peremptorily as our right, if the court of Madrid, though it diſavows the capture, ſhould examine into the nature of that right, and make it a neceſſary circumſtance of negotiation? The Noble Lords who are ſo earneſt for a war, do not ſeem themſelves very certain with reſpect to our property in the object of diſpute: but, right or wrong, whether it belongs to us, or does not belong to us, we muſt inſtantly proceed to hoſtilities; our honour is diminiſhed, if we inquire into the ground of altercation; and it is injurious to our national character, to know whether we have or have not a real foundation of offence.

The Noble Lords will poſſibly ſay, that the Spaniards are all this time only amuſing us with a negotiation; that they are only gaining time to put themſelves in a ſituation to attack us; and that, the moment they have the ability, they will manifeſt the will of breaking openly with England. —— Well, my Lords, even admitting this to be the caſe, is not their very artifice of eſſential uſe to this country? does it not give us time to put ourſelves in a ſtate of repelling force by force? in a ſtate of repairing the miſerable effects of miniſterial negligence? in a ſtate of providing for the neceſſary defence of the kingdom? If our army and our fleet are in ſo wretched a condition as patriotiſm is pleaſed to repreſent, what can be more judicious than a protraction of the negotiation? A protraction is the wiſeſt meaſure which government can poſſibly purſue, till it acquires ſtrength enough to make an effectual oppoſition to the enemy; till it acquires ſtrength enough to carry on a war with ſome proſpect of ſucceſs, and furniſhes ſome little probability of our preſerving that military reputation, which we have fortunately eſtabliſhed in every quarter of the globe. The Noble Lords, however, who argue for the motion, may think it more honourable to be beaten in the field, or to be vanquiſhed on the ocean, than to negotiate a moment longer. They may think defeat more eligible than argument. For my own part, I am of a very different opinion: I am not for fighting, without the hope of victory; I am not for ſending out a Britiſh force merely to be ſlaughtered, nor for waſting our wealth to give an unneceſſary triumph to our enemies. If we believe the Noble Lords, theſe enemies have already gained too great a triumph over us; and the laſt ſpeaker has particularly aſſigned an unanſwerable reaſon for our avoiding a war on any terms. He tells us, that when he compares the number of our people, eſtimated highly at ſeven millions, with the population of France and Spain, uſually reckoned at twenty-five millions, he ſees a clear, a ſelf-evident impoſſibility, for this country to contend with the united power of the houſe of Bourbon, merely upon the

ſtrength

ſtrength of its own reſources. Yet, though he ſees the clear, the evident impoſſibility of ſuch a contention, he nevertheleſs calls loudly for a war, and makes a mighty parade of his public virtue, in adviſing what he himſelf confeſſes our inevitable diſtruction. This is not all: though our force is ſo dangerouſly inferior to the houſe of Bourbon, though our own reſources are thus inadequate to the end of our preſervation, the Noble Lord will not allow us to ſeek for foreign aſſiſtance: "No," ſays he, "I hope I ſhall never ſee an army of foreign auxiliaries in Great Britain: we do not want it, if our people are united; if they are attached to the King, and place a confidence in his government, we have an internal ſtrength ſufficient to repel any foreign invaſion." —— What, my Lords, are our ſeven millions ſo utterly unable to contend with the twenty-five millions of France and Spain, and have we, at the ſame time, an internal ſtrength ſufficient to repel any foreign invaſion? If we are not equal to vindicate our own rights, why does he exhort us to an immediate war? If we have a ſufficient internal ſtrength, where does he ſee the clear, the evident impoſſibility of our contending with the united power of the Bourbon family, merely upon the ſtrength of our own reſources? —— Our own reſources in the laſt war, my Lords, not only enabled us to combat, but to conquer the united powers of that family. — Our own reſources were not only adequate to our own defence, but to the defence of other nations. —— But the Noble Lord is accuſtomed to play the part of Æſop's traveller: through life he has been remarkable for blowing hot and cold, as his purpoſes were anſwered; we muſt not therefore wonder at his preſent incongruity; we muſt let him talk of our weakneſs and our ſtrength with the ſame breath, we muſt ſuffer him to repreſent us on the verge of ruin, and in the meridian of proſperity; all we have to do is, to diſregard the ſelf-refuting abſurdity of his reaſoning, and act upon ſuch principles as ſquare with the dictates of common ſenſe, and evident utility.

The Noble Lord will poſſibly tell me, that during the laſt war the people were united; and that their union was the chief ſource of all our good fortune. Will his Lordſhip venture to aſſert, with all his contempt of adminiſtration, that they will not be again united againſt a common enemy, if a freſh war is commenced to-morrow? Who, let me aſk him, are calling out for a war, but the very faction which is adverſe to the miniſtry, — but the very patriots, as he calls the ſeditious oppoſition to all legal government? Dare he ſay, that this oppoſition will not aſſiſt in the war which it is ſo deſirous to commence, or can he imagine it will become a voluntary conqueſt to the foe, out of reſentment to adminiſtration? A belief of this kind may perhaps be inculcated with ſucceſs in the regions of Bedlam; — here it is too groſs; — here therefore let us deſpiſe it. If we judge it neceſſary to break with Spain, we have the ſureſt tie upon the aſſiſtance of every individual in the ſtate; — we have the tie of his own intereſt; and we know he will defend himſelf, though he deteſts the miniſter. However, as the breach is not likely to happen till it becomes indiſpenſably requiſite, I ſhall vote for the previous queſtion, and avoid a needleſs acceleration of blood."

Here Tullus Hoſtilius ended. — Titus Manlius ſpoke next in the debate:

"Moſt Illuſtrious Lords,

IT is extremely evident, whether we commence a war with Spain, or tamely crouch under the inſults of that haughty kingdom; it is extremely evident, whether we ſpiritedly draw the ſword, or purchaſe an inglorious ſecurity by the ſacrifice of our national honour, that we ſhall neither be united at home, nor reſpected abroad, till the reins of government are lodged with men who have ſome little pretenſions to common ſenſe and common honeſty. Had our miniſters, my Lords, even the wiſh to act with wiſdom, they have not the ability. The mere poſſeſſion of their places does not give them a capacity to underſtand, or a reſolution to execute. They have received no inſtruction in the real ſchools of buſineſs; and, ignorant of every thing but their own intereſt, they look down from their accidental elevation, confuſed, aſtoniſhed, terrified. — Aſhamed to deſcend, and yet afraid to act on the lofty pinnacles of power, the welfare, the reputation of the kingdom, is hourly given up; nothing is attended to, but the preſervation of their official emoluments; and, ſo theſe emoluments can be preſerved, they are deaf to the execrations of their indig-

nant countrymen. For theſe reaſons, my Lords, neceſſary as a war with Spain may be, who could wiſh to have the direction of ſo important a buſineſs in ſuch feeble, in ſuch incompetent hands? Indeed if there was a likelihood, that the difficulty of conducting the military operations of an injured people, would force them from the employments they diſgrace, it would be actually worth our while to comence a war, merely for the purpoſe of gaining a freſh adminiſtration: but while the baleful influence of the northern ſtar continues, peace or war muſt be equally indifferent, the public will be plundered and betrayed, the glory of the Britiſh crown will be eclipſed, and the queen of nations made an object of ridicule to every potentate in Europe."

Titus Manlius having ended here, Caſſius Codrax anſwered to the following effect.

"Moſt Illuſtrious Lords,

A ſtrain of general invective is ſo cuſtomary with the oppoſition, that I ſhould not have been in the leaſt ſurpriſed, if the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, had condemned both the hearts and the heads of the miniſtry in the groſs: but when he ſpeaks of their total unacquaintance with buſineſs, and tells us, that they have never had any opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of their offices, I am provoked at his temerity, to aſk him where he acquired a knowledge of buſineſs? where his Noble friend the Marquis acquired a knowledge of buſineſs? or where even the chief oracle of oppoſition, who harangued ſo elaborately on the diſtreſſes of the kingdom, acquired a knowledge of buſineſs? The Noble Lord indeed made a campaign during the late war, but his military proweſs ſurely did not qualify him to be ſecretary of ſtate; yet his Lordſhip very confidently accepted the ſeals the moment they were offered to him, and never thought there was the leaſt neceſſity for an official gradation to that important employment. The Noble Marquis alſo, previous to his preſiding at the treaſury, filled the *difficult* ſtation of a Lord in the bedchamber; yet, in my opinion, he could not gain a very extenſive knowledge of buſineſs in that character. Nor do I think the chief orator of the party made himſelf a proficient in the ſcience of government, by holding a ſine-cure vice-treaſurerſhip of Ireland. Why therefore is the inexperience of others ſo mighty an object of reproach? Are the Noble Lords modeſt enough to entertain a very high opinion of themſelves, and a very contemptible one of their opponents? How is the ſuperiority of their underſtanding made apparent? Does it appear in the cloſeneſs of their reaſoning, the conſiſtency of their conduct, or the effect of their operations? I almoſt bluſh to aſk theſe queſtions: I am afraid the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, will think I want to degrade the members of the preſent adminiſtration into a competition of talents with him.—But I will not attempt to injure him ſo far, or to leſſen the miniſtry ſo wantonly. I ſhall therefore only add, that thoſe who have triumphed over faction at home, brought the Americans back to their duty, and eſtabliſhed the moſt permanent harmony between the King and his parliament, have proved their knowledge of buſineſs ſufficiently to deſerve, and to gain the firſt employments of their country."

Aurelius Atticus (L— L——n) ſpoke next:

"Moſt Illuſtrious Lords,

I ſhall by no means enter into the perſonality of political argument. I am ſorry whenever the leaſt appearance of perſonality ſeems prevalent in this aſſembly; and with, as we are all united in one common band of intereſt, to hear the different opinions, on the beſt methods of advancing that intereſt, delivered with a politeneſs becoming the dignity of our rank.—My opinion, my Lords, I candidly confeſs, is in favour of the motion. I think parliament can never have too ample a field for information;—we are the hereditary counſellors of the crown, and how are we to counſel without a particular acquaintance with facts?—when are we to counſel, but in times of public danger? and what are we this moment met for, but to conſider the buſineſs of the kingdom? While I ſay this, however, my Lords, I muſt expreſs my concern at the melancholy colours in which the friends of the motion have given us a picture of the kingdom. I am apprehenſive, nay, I am ſatisfied, that we are not in ſo good a poſture of defence as we ought to be. But let us not intimidate the people by our fears when we ought to fire them by our reſolution; let us ceaſe to encourage the injurious deſigns of our enemies by exaggerating the weakneſs of our

country,

country. Every ambaſſador has his emiſſaries; there may be Spaniſh emiſſaries at this moment here; I ſhall, therefore, conclude, nor even whiſper my fears, leſt they may be prejudicial to my fellow-ſubjects."

Lucius Læna (L—d S——h) concluded the debate.

"Moſt Illuſtrious L——s,

I am heartily for the previous queſtion, and thoroughly convinced with reſpect to the injuſtice of the accuſations which in the courſe of the debate have been urged againſt his Majeſty's miniſters. Their proceedings have, in the general, been pronounced weak and wicked; the terms *folly* and *treachery* have been very plentifully poured upon their conduct; and if the voice of popularity is to be credited, they ought to be inſtantly ſacrificed to the juſt reſentment of the kingdom. It is not a little unfortunate, however, for the open rivals of adminiſtration, the declared candidates for office, that the legal judges of miniſterial rectitude or delinquency are quite of a contrary opinion; that no period of the Britiſh hiſtory can ſhew an adminiſtration, more powerfully ſupported, more heartily approved, by both houſes of parliament, than the preſent. Notwithſtanding the univerſal deteſtation in which they are held, notwithſtanding the outcry induſtriouſly fomented againſt them in every quarter of the kingdom, ſtill the only conſtitutional tribunal at which their actions can be tried, bears teſtimony to their worth, and applauds their integrity. It has deemed the charges urged by their enemies, too deſpicable, too rancorous even to be heard: it has diſmiſſed them with inſuperable contempt; and declared, that its own honour, even in the moſt atrocious allegations of criminality, was immediately connected with the honour of his Majeſty's miniſters.

The Noble Lords will undoubtedly ſay, that the parliamentary majority which has thus ſupported the meaſures purſued by the ſervants of the crown, is a corrupt majority of court-dependents, compoſed of placemen and place-hunters, penſioners, contractors, officers in the army, and practitioners at the bar, who have continual favours either to ſolicit or expect from adminiſtration. Who however, let me aſk, are the pillars of the oppoſition? Diſcarded courtiers with their hungry retainers; men rendered implacable by diſmiſſion, and deſperate through neceſſity; men who are maddened at having loſt their places, and who would do any thing to recover them. They will not, I hope, be offended at this imputation of venality: they deal very largely in imputations of venality themſelves, and muſt not be aſtoniſhed at recrimination. It is, moreover, as natural for them to violate the principles of honeſty to gain, as it is for the objects of their envy to be corrupt through a deſire of keeping, poſſeſſion of their employments. Beſides, my Lords, let me aſk, when the patriots themſelves were in power, if they did not make uſe of the very placemen and penſioners whom they now treat with ſo much contempt, and declare to be utterly unfit for the confidence of the kingdom? When they were in the great departments of government, no complaint whatever was made of places or penſions. Nay, theſe mirrors of political virtue were the firſt to ſtipulate for them; were the firſt to increaſe the burdens of their miſerable country, by perſonal appointments, and reverſions in caſe of diſmiſſion, to their families. The preſent proſtitute adminiſtration, as they are pleaſed to call it, has done nothing like this: the members of it have come in without condition; if they go out to-morrow, they will go out without condition, and leave the plunder of their country to its immaculate deliverers.

The Noble Lords who have ſpoken in ſupport of the motion, ſeem to think, that if the preſent adminiſtration is bellowed out of office, that unanimity will be immediately reſtored at home, and that they will be able to take a quiet poſſeſſion of all the great employments in the ſtate. In this, however, they muſt be miſerably diſappointed. They are all patriots now while out of place; but the different leaders of oppoſition are as adverſe to each other as they are inimical to adminiſtration: they differ beſides as much in their political creed, as they affect to differ from the principles of government. —— One party declares impreſſing for the ſea-ſervice utterly repugnant to the conſtitution; — another party is for calling the abettors of this dangerous doctrine to immediate puniſhment. —— One party is for governing by an ariſtocracy of the great families; — another thinks ſuch a meaſure injurious to the privileges of the people. —— Some are for remonſtrating only;

— others are for impeachments. — In ſhort, down to Wilkes and Edridge, they are divided among themſelves; ſo that if a new arrangement was inſtantly to take place, we muſt only expect a freſh flame of diſcord raging through the kingdom. At preſent, oppoſition is in a manner annihilated; change hands however, and you furniſh a new opportunity for complaining. The leaders of our different parties aſpire each to take the lead in office; each refuſes to admit the ſuperiority of the other; what therefore are we to gain by a change? Let the oppoſition itſelf anſwer; — and let them, if they can, ſay, that all would not be as the poet ſays,

Anarchy and uproar.

Having delivered my ſentiments thus freely, my Lords, give me leave to take ſome notice of what a Noble Earl has been pleaſed to ſay, with reſpect to the propriety of an hereditary gratitude in the crown to the great Whig families. His Lordſhip talks much of the merit which theſe families had in bringing in the houſe of Hanover; and it is a merit I am very ready to acknowledge. But will the Noble Earl ſay, that becauſe they ſerved their country, and conſequently themſelves, in bringing in the auguſt line of Brunſwick, that they are therefore to make a perpetual monopoly of the royal favour? If bringing in that line was not a national good, they are traitors to the community; if it was a national good, the preſent reigning family, inſtead of being obliged, conferred an actual obligation. Beſides, my Lords, is the booby deſcendent of a Whig, to be employed in the firſt departments of the ſtate, becauſe his anceſtor was a man of abilities? or is the deſerving offspring of a Tory to be overlooked, becauſe his father's principles were obnoxious? If principles, my Lords, are hereditary, we muſt be all attached to the houſe of Stuart; nay, we brought in his Majeſty's great-grandfather, becauſe he was the neareſt Proteſtant relation to that houſe. It is not the houſe, my Lords, we ever objected to, but to the Papiſts of the houſe. In the moments of our warmeſt indignation againſt the bigot James II. we loved his family; we placed his daughters on the throne; and, as I before obſerved, it was our love for the Proteſtant part of his family that led us to apply to the Electreſs Sophia in the ſettlement of the regal ſucceſſion. The Noble Lord wiſhes, he tells us, to aboliſh all party-diſtinctions; yet he is greatly offended that the diſtinction of Whig and Tory is not inflexibly kept up. The King muſt govern by a faction to pleaſe his Lordſhip; he muſt not be the common father of his people, but the monarch only of the Whigs; at a time that theſe deſtructive diſtinctions are happily haſtening to oblivion, they muſt be revived by a judicious ſovereign, and to conciliate the affections of all to the government of a Brunſwick prince, the unoffending poſterity of the Tories muſt be held in a ſtate of eternal proſcription! What weight, what regard, my Lords, is due to the reaſonings of ſuch wretched politicians, theſe mountebanks in government, who preſcribe the revival of parties as the means of reſtoring domeſtic peace, and when they paint us on the brink of ruin, declaim on the neceſſity of our commencing an immediate war? To your Lordſhips I ſubmit the debate, and deſire the previous queſtion may now decide the force of our reſpective arguments."

The previous queſtion was accordingly put, and the original motion for the papers was rejected, 65 to 21.

[*To be continued.*]

An Apology for the LICENTIOUSNESS of the PRESS.

MUch has been ſaid by able writers in favour of the LIBERTY of the Preſs; but its LICENTIOUSNESS in perſonal abuſe has been hitherto given up as totally indefenſible. Good men among ourſelves continually lament it, and foreigners reproach us with it as the great blemiſh of our government and nation. Therefore, to eaſe our own minds a little on this head, and leſſen as much as I may the apparent foundation for ſuch reproaches, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that the evil, though an evil indeed, is not ſo great as it is commonly ſuppoſed to be.

1. In the firſt place, many of the abuſive papers and pamphlets with which our preſſes ſwarm, are not in fact ſatires on the perſons at whom they ſeem to be pointed. For when the reflections are evidently undeſerved, falſe, and groundleſs, they recoil upon the author, and

are

are really ſatires on himſelf. Every reader looks through the outward appearance of words and ſentences, and perceives the writer ſaying clearly, "I am a falſe witneſs; I am a liar; my heart is full of malice, and to gratify that malice I wiſh to do what miſchief I can to the reputation of my neighbour; and I am fool enough to imagine I am now ſatirizing him." As ſuch a writer deſerves all this, it is not ſo much amiſs that he ſhould be allowed thus to expoſe himſelf.

2. Many of theſe abuſive papers and pamphlets are not ſo much evils, as the puniſhments of evil, and merely retributive juſtice. — You ſee, it may be, a *Pitt* or a *Wilkes*, a *Rigby* or a *Norton*, ſcurrilouſly treated. Do not be grieved. Remember what ſharp knives they carry about them, and with what mercileſs invective they are wont to cut up their adverſaries. — You ſee, perhaps, a whole miniſtry abuſed man by man, charged with wicked views they never had, with baſe motives that never biaſſed them, and with horrid crimes they never committed. Your good-heartedneſs is offended at this apparent injuſtice. But make yourſelf eaſy. It is only now their turn to receive what they formerly gave liberally to their predeceſſors in office, when they were themſelves the oppoſition. — You ſee a whole oppoſition, jointly and ſeverally, abuſed as factious, traiterous, rebellious, &c. Do not be concerned at this; for when their leaders were in power, they treated all oppoſitions in the ſame manner. In ſhort, when our parties and partiſans tear one another's characters with the utmoſt rage and violence, an honeſt man may ſay of them, as one did when he ſaw two known bully-boxers fighting and belabouring each the other: "Pray do not part them; they both deſerve it all: none of the blows are amiſs but thoſe that fall aſide."

3. The moſt dangerous of defamation is that which is whiſpered about privately, where-ever the laws, fully executed, inflict ſevere penalties on publiſhing it. For a ſcandal in this way goes on increaſing in a geometrical proportion, till that which was at firſt but a peccadillo, is magnified to a crime of the moſt enormous ſize; while all the defects, obſerved from time in the firſt invention, are ſupplied, and every improbability leſſened by new-invented circumſtances, till the whole becomes a regular conſiſtent tale, to the truth of which no reaſonable man can refuſe his aſſent. But with us, a ſcandal in its infancy gets into the papers; that fixes its ſize, and it cannot afterwards well grow bigger. It appears with all its original defects, incongruities, and improbabilities; and that prevents its gaining credit.

4. A whiſpered ſcandal may never come to your knowledge, and yet do you great miſchief, as (not having heard of it) you are not upon your guard againſt it, and take no ſteps to prevent its ill effects, or efface the impreſſion it is making to your diſadvantage. But a ſcandal printed lies before you; and though the author is anonymous, and you cannot call him perſonally to account, you have a fair opportunity of anſwering and refuting his falſehoods, and thereby in ſome degree ſecuring your own reputation.

5. Many pieces intended for ſatires, are, in the eye of an intelligent reader, abſolute panygerics. For when much malice appears in a writer, and a great deſire to defame, and yet all he ſays amounts to little, it is a ſure ſign, that the character he aims to deſtroy is not really very bad. I do not perſonally know either the Duke of G——n, Lord R—— m, Sir Joſ. M——y, or Mr Sheriff T——d; but when I ſee the whole herd of party-ſcribblers on both ſides, brimful of venom, repeating the ſame tedious tale in various forms for years together; that one has kept a miſtreſs and running-horſes; another is no orator, and is ſkilled in the culture of turnips; a third draws part of his income from hogs; and a fourth hops on one leg; I am apt to conclude thoſe characters do not afford much matter for detraction; I honour the perſons ſuch writers would have me deſpiſe, and I deſpiſe the impotent malice of ſuch writers.

6. All thoſe ſatirical papers that paſs between the ſcribblers themſelves, in perſonal abuſe of one another, ought to be deducted from the ſuppoſed evil of Preſs-Licentiouſneſs. Their mutual laſhings may tend to their mutual reformation: for a ſatiriſt never feels for another's character till his own has been abuſed. If they are not reformed, they deſerve to be ſtill farther puniſhed in the ſame manner; and where is the harm, if theſe aſſaſſins of reputation employ their

their poiſoned pens in murdering that of each other? As Swift ſaid of duelliſts, what hurt is it to civil ſociety, that bullies and bravoes ſhould have a way of their own of cutting one another's throats?

Thus, I hope, I have in ſome degree ſhewn what I undertook to ſhew, that this evil among us is not, on the whole, of ſuch magnitude as ſome repreſent it: and, ſince the *licentiouſneſs* of the preſs cannot be cured without endangering its *liberty*, I hope we may learn from theſe conſiderations to bear it with leſs murmuring, and be thankful it is no worſe.

Lond. Chron. July 21. PAUL.

To a ROBIN, *which has lately taken up his reſidence in the cathedral at Briſtol, and accompanies the organ with his ſinging.*

SWeet, ſocial bird! whoſe ſoft, harmonious lays
Swell the glad ſong of thy Creator's praiſe,
Say, art thou conſcious of approaching ills?
Fell Winter's ſtorms — the pointed blaſt that kills?
Shunn'ſt thou the ſavage North's unpitying breath?
Or cruel Man's more latent ſnares of death?
Here dwell ſecure; here, with inceſſant note,
Pour the ſoft muſic of thy trembling throat.
Here, gentle bird, a ſure aſylum find,
Nor dread the chilling froſt, nor boiſt'rous wind.
No hoſtile tyrant of the feather'd race,
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place,
Nor while he ſails the liquid air along,
Check the ſhrill numbers of thy chearful ſong.
No cautious Gunner, whoſe unerring ſight
Stops the ſwift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall here diſturb my lovely ſongſter's reſt,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimſon breaſt.
The truant Schoolboy, who, in wanton play,
With viſcid lime involves the treach'rous ſpray,
In vain ſhall ſpread the wily ſnare for thee,
Alike ſecure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, ſweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart;
Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art:
Now ſhake thy downy plumes; now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each riſing day;
While crouds *below* their willing voices raiſe,
To ſing with holy zeal JEHOVAH's praiſe,
Thou, perch'd *on high*, ſhalt hear th' adoring throng,
Catch the warm ſtrains, and aid the ſacred ſong,
Increaſe the ſolemn chorus, and inſpire
Each tongue with muſic, and each heart with fire.

Briſtol, Nov. 2. 1770.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills:

To theſe, by the King, Nov. 29. viz.

An act to continue [46.] *the prohibition of the exportation of corn, grain, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; and alſo of the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat-flour, for a further time; and alſo to prohibit the exportation of malt, for a limited time,* — [until twenty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſions, with a clauſe to open the exportation in the preſent ſeſſions if the parliament think it proper].

And to one private bill.

To theſe, by commiſſion, Dec. 17. viz.

An act for continuing, and granting to his Majeſty, certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1771.

An act for the better ſupply of mariners and ſeamen to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and on board merchant-ſhips, and other trading ſhips and veſſels.

An act to amend ſo much of an act 9° *Geo. III. to amend and render more effectual an act* 21° *Ja. I.* "*for the general quiet of the ſubjects againſt all pretences of concealment whatſoever,*" *as relates to the proſecuting his Majeſty's right, title, or claim, to any meſſuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the precinct, diſtrict, or liberty, of the Savoy, in the county of Middleſex, or to any the appurtenances to the ſame; therein mentioned.*

To two Engliſh road-bills, and two private bills.

And to theſe, by commiſſion, Dec. 21.

An act for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a land-tax, [4 *s. in the pound*], *to be raiſed in G. Britain, for the ſervice of the year* 1771.

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

An act to continue for a further time an act 8° *Geo. III. to continue and amend an act* 5° *Geo. III. for importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing the importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time.*

To two Engliſh police-bills, and three private bills.

" *London, Nov.* 9. Laſt week, at a meeting

meeting of many freeholders of Middlesex, at the Denmark tavern, it was unanimously agreed to refuse to pay the land-tax for the year ensuing; and several gentlemen of the city have come to the same resolution."

The state-lottery began drawing at Guildhall, London, on the 19th of November; and ended on the 29th of December.

"*Canterbury, Nov.* 13. Yesterday Lord Harcourt, the British ambassador to the court of France, passed through this city in his way to that court."

"*St James's, Nov.* 29. This day Count de Guines, ambassador from France, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials." *Gaz.*

On the 26th of November Sir William Draper arrived at London from North America. [xxxi. 605.]

"*London, Nov.* 17. Two of the men of war appointed to retake Falkland islands, viz. the Dorsetshire and the Edgar, sailed from Portsmouth on the 30th of October."

"*St James's, Nov.* 27. 1770. It is his Majesty's pleasure, that all officers belonging to his land-forces, serving in Ireland, do immediately repair to their respective posts in that kingdom, except such as are employed on the recruiting service. WEYMOUTH." —— A like notice was given by order of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated, *Dublin Castle, Nov.* 30.

"*London, Dec.* 1. Orders are issued to augment the land-forces; each regiment of dragoons are to complete their several troops to the full complement of 60 men each troop; an additional troop, consisting of 60 private men, besides officers, are to be added to each regiment; the officers to be taken from the half-pay list. The same measures are observed in regard to the foot; the companies are to be augmented to 60 men each, and an additional company to each regiment."

Besides the augmentation of one first lieutenant to each of the seventy companies of marines [688.], each company is augmented with one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, and fifty private men; also one major and one adjutant to each division of that corps.

"*London, Dec.* 4. Orders are issued from the war-office for every officer on furlough, belonging to any of his Majesty's foreign garrisons, to join their respective regiments immediately, on pain of being cashiered."

The lieutenants in the press-service waited on the Lord Mayor of London, Dec. 5. with a message from the Admiralty, desiring him to back the press-warrants; but his Lordship refused.

"*London, Dec.* 15. Yesterday a number of foreigners obtained protections to serve as seamen on board merchant-ships. —— There have been entered by the committee since they first began to give a bounty to sailors [624.] 428 men."

"*Chatham, Dec.* 31. On Wednesday last orders were received for the artificers in the King's yard here to work two days for one, and on Sundays, which they accordingly did yesterday."

"*London, Nov.* 29. Yesterday morning Mr Almon was brought up to Westminster-hall to receive sentence for selling Junius's letter to the K— [335.]; when, after many learned arguments by the counsel on both sides, Mr Justice Aston sentenced him to pay a fine of ten marks, and to find security for his good behaviour for two years; himself to be bound in 400 l. and his two sureties in 200 l. each. Lord Mansfield was not on the bench when the sentence was passed, but left the court about three o'clock, having been sent for on some very important business to the House of Lords."

On the 6th of December came on at Doctors Commons the admissibility of Lady Grosvenor's recriminate allegations, charging his Lordship with acts of adultery with several different women some time before her Ladyship was charged with the like crime by his Lordship. Part of the allegations were rejected, and part admitted. [372.]

"*London, Nov.* 19. The accounts that have been received during the course of the present month, of the melancholy effects of the floods in several parts of the kingdom, exceed any thing of the kind that has happened in the memory of man. The cities and towns situated on the banks of the Severn have suffered very great distress; those on the Trent have suffered still more; the great Bedford Level is now under water; horses, mills, bridges, in almost every brook, have been borne down: but the most affecting scene of all happened at Coventry, where the waters in the middle of the night came rolling into the lowermost street of the town, and almost instantaneously

ſtantaneouſly roſe to an alarming height. The poor there, fill the houſes from top to bottom; thoſe who occupied the lower apartments periſhed immediately; ſome who dwelt on the firſt floors, aſcended higher, and ſaved their lives; but thoſe who attempted to eſcape by wading, periſhed by the inundation. More than ſeventy perſons have been taken up drowned in that city only; and accounts have been received of many more in other places."

"*London*, *Dec.* 20. The following particulars of a much talked of recent tranſaction are handed about as the true ſtate of the affair.—Laſt Friday, Lord George Germain [327.], in a debate in a great aſſembly, made uſe of words to the following effect: That what he had been urging was for the *honour* of the nation, in which he declared he greatly intereſted himſelf. In anſwer to which Governor Johnſtone ſaid, or inſinuated, that he wondered that that gentleman ſhould intereſt himſelf ſo deeply in *the honour of his country*, when he had been hitherto ſo *regardleſs of his own* [xxi. 431. xxii. 170, 71. 353, 88.]. What the Governor had ſaid, was not, at the time it was delivered, heard by Lord George; but it was ſoon communicated to him by his friends; and he declared, he was ſorry that he had miſſed the opportunity of making an inſtant replication; but that, however, he would take proper notice of it. On Monday the Governor was attending the committee, who are ſitting on the petitions relative to the embankment at Durham-yard, when Mr Thomas Townſhend came to him, and, deſiring to ſpeak with him, took him into another room; where he told him, after making a very polite and gentleman-like excuſe, as to what ſhare he had in the buſineſs he came upon, that the reflection he had caſt on the character of Lord George Germain, though not heard by himſelf at the time, had been communicated to him by his friends; and that, in conſequence, Lord George had begged of him to wait on Governor Johnſtone, to deſire he would retract what he had ſaid; that, for his own part, he ſhould be exceedingly ſorry to have a quarrel happen between two gentlemen whom he knew, and for whom he had a great reſpect; and therefore hoped, to prevent the conſequences, Governor Johnſtone would retract what he had ſaid reſpecting Lord George. The Governor ſaid, it was very true, he had made uſe of ſuch and ſuch expreſſions in a particular place; that they conveyed his opinion; and that he would maintain and ſupport it. Upon which Mr Townſhend ſaid, in that caſe Lord George demanded the ſatisfaction of a gentleman from him; which the other declared he was ready to give his Lordſhip at any time. Mr Townſhend then ſaid, Lord George was in an adjoining room, and if the Governor pleaſed they would go to him. The Governor aſſented; and Mr Townſhend conveyed him to the room in which Lord George was waiting. Lord George repeated the cauſe of quarrel, and the demand of ſatisfaction; which the other acquieſced in; and deſired his Lordſhip would appoint his own time and place. Lord George then mentioned the Ring in Hyde-park; and as, in affairs of this kind, all times were alike, the preſent was, in his opinion, as good a one as any. The Governor entirely agreed with Lord George as to the place; but ſaid, that as he was now attending his duty in a committee, on a ſubject he had very much at heart, he hoped the meeting Lord George an hour hence, would make no difference. Lord George ſaid, No; and then ſpoke as to ſeconds; informing the governor at the ſame time, that he had deſired Mr Townſhend to attend him in that light. The Governor ſaid, there was little occaſion for ſeconds, and that therefore Mr Townſhend ſhould ſtand in that light as to both of them. The Governor further ſaid, that as he had at that time an open wound in his arm, and his legs were very much ſwelled, he could wiſh they ſhould uſe piſtols; to which Lord George ſaying, it was equal to him what the weapons were, they ſeparated; and the Governor returned to the committee. In this conference, as well as through the whole affair, both the gentlemen behaved with the greateſt politeneſs to each other, as well as with the greateſt courage. At the appointed hour Lord George and Mr Townſhend were in the Ring; and ſoon after Governor Johnſtone arrived, accompanied by Sir James Lowther, whom he had happened to meet in his way, and had ſolicited to go with him. Lord George accoſted Governor Johnſtone, and deſired he would mention the diſtance, declaring he was then upon his ground, and the

Governor

Governor might take what diſtance he pleaſed. The Governor was taken back by the ſeconds about twenty ſmall paces. The antagoniſts having prepared their piſtols, Lord George called on the Governor to fire; which the Governor refuſed; ſaying, that as his Lordſhip had brought him there, he muſt fire firſt. Upon which Lord George fired, and then the Governor fired. Neither of the ſhots took effect. Lord George then fired his ſecond piſtol; and as he was taking down his arm, the Governor's ſecond ball hit his Lordſhip's piſtol, broke ſome part of it, and one of the ſplinters graſed his Lordſhip's hand. Lord George called out, Mr Johnſtone, you have hit my piſtol. To which the Governor replied, I would rather hit that, my Lord, than your body. I am much obliged to you, Sir, for your compliment, ſaid Lord George, and I am myſelf fully ſatisfied. The ſeconds immediately interpoſed, and the affair was ended. —— Gov. Johnſtone, it is ſaid, has declared to many of his friends, that in all the affairs of this kind which he ever knew, or was concerned in, he never found a man behave with more courage and coolneſs than Lord George did on this occaſion."

"*London, Dec.* 25. A difference of opinion in the c-b-n-t c-nc-l is ſaid to be the true and only cauſe of L—d W—th's reſignation [685.]. The point upon which this difference aroſe, was a new propoſition to the court of Spain; which L—d W——th thought too humiliating, and too much below the dignity of G. Britain to make. Finding the reſt of the cabinet not likely to concur with him in opinion, and not chuſing to relinquiſh it, he determined to reſign. His reſolution was ſudden, and wholly unexpected. It was but a ſhort time before, that out of ſpecial regard to his Lordſhip, and by way of compliment to him perſonally, that his relation, L—d D——t, was nominated one of the Sixteen P—s of Scotland [633.]. Nothing, therefore, could be more unexpected than his reſignation. He was aſked, if any arrangement could be formed, in which he could be placed more agreeable to his wiſhes? He ſaid, No. He was not aſked to go to Ireland, nor had he ever any thoughts of it. However, to make his fall as light as poſſible, his brother was removed to the poſt-office. [685.]

"*London, Dec.* 28. In a converſation which was lately held between a very great perſonage and an elderly lady, (his relation), the lady adviſed him to make himſelf popular at all events; and pointed out to him the conduct of his grandfather for imitation. I remember, ſaid ſhe, he uſed to familiarize himſelf to all parties: he had frequent card-parties in an evening in his apartments, and by turns invited the principal noblemen (not under the rank of an Earl) about the court. At ſuch times he would ſay to them, "Remember there is to be no buſineſs talked of, nor any favours aſked, this night!" If he was diſpoſed to be more than ordinarily chearful, he would ſay at their entrance, "My Lords, the King is gone out." When he was diſpoſed to retire, he would, with great good humour, ſay, "My Lords, the King is returned." This I take to be the method (ſaid the great and amiable lady) which would help to conciliate matters; for, by the contending Nobles frequently meeting in ſuch an amicable manner, the rancour of party would be greatly abated."

"*Court at St James's, Dec.* 9. The King having received information, that hemp, and flax, and human hair, and feathers, are frequently brought on board ſhips coming from Hamburg and Bremen, which goods are more eſpecially liable to retain infection; his Majeſty, for the better preventing the infection now raging in ſome parts of Poland from being brought into this kingdom, is pleaſed to order in council, that all ſhips and veſſels coming from Hamburg or Bremen, and having rags, cotton-wool, hemp, or flax, or human hair, or feathers, on board, that are already arrived, or ſhall hereafter arrive, in any of the ports of this kingdom, &c. do make their quarantine for forty days, — notwithſtanding the order of Nov. 30." [624.]

"*London, May* 4. Mr Herbert's bill [105.], which was withdrawn laſt Tueſday, was for regulating the conſequences of expulſion, that no perſons ſhould be rendered incapable of ſitting in parliament after expulſion, who had not been convicted of certain offences particularly deſcribed therein."

"*London, Dec.* 24. The univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge have each had preſented to them by the King of Denmark, a ſuperb volume, written in German and French, very magnificently bound, containing a deſcription of ſhells

and minerals, with figures finely executed, and exquiſitely coloured from nature."

"*London, Oct.* 30. An evening paper, Oct. 26. ſays, that from experiments made by Dr Heberden, F. R. S. from July 1766 to July 1767, in every month, leſs rain-water, in proportion as 121 is to 126 was received in an open veſſel placed on the top of Weſtminſter abbey, than in a like veſſel placed on the top of an houſe not ſo high as the abbey; and that the cauſe of this extraordinary difference has not yet been diſcovered, though it is more than four years ſince.

The next day, Oct. 27. A gentleman mentioning this curious experiment to Mr Dunn, and that ſome great diſcoveries might depend on it, if its cauſe could be aſſigned; Mr Dunn gave this anſwer.

This experiment, which I was not before acquainted with, proves, that drops of rain-water, in deſcending from the clouds, do grow larger as they come nearer the earth; and that they accumulate thoſe humid particles amongſt which they paſs, and which are plentifully diffuſed through the atmoſphere at that time; and that this is by a force of attraction, whereby the drops attract the particles, proportional to the quantity of matter in one, compared with that of the other; and that in a deſcent of fifty yards, a drop of rain may, in our climate, double itſelf in magnitude.

And further, it affords a ſtrong argument, that the intermediate ſpaces between the ſun and planets may abound with particles exceedingly rarefied, which in gravitating towards the ſun, do accumulate, like drops of rain, and form thoſe huge diſks or bodies which appear to us as ſpots on the face of the ſun. Theſe bodies may have been lately obſerved to gyrate or move round one another, and have afforded diſquiſitions for perſons acquainted with the teleſcope. And there is no doubt but more ſuch will appear. Mr Dunn claims theſe diſcoveries."

On the 12th of December the eruption of the ſmall pox made its appearance on Prince Edward and Princeſs Sophia Auguſta, which proved to be of a very favourable ſort.—An article having appeared in the papers, ſetting forth, "That the two young Princes at preſent under inoculation are kept in a large room without a fire, and no curtains to the bed they lie on," Dr Wintringham, under whoſe care they are, thought fit to contradict the ſame; firſt, as an abſolute falſehood; and ſecondly, as it might be the occaſion of carrying into practice what would be attended with pernicious conſequences.

"*London, Dec.* 31. We are informed that a clergyman of Suffolk hath lately made the following curious and important diſcovery: That the Julian period, or a term of 7980 years, is not, as moſt of our learned writers have ſuppoſed, a mere technical or artificial term of time only, but a real meaſure of it; and as ſuch, that it is confirmed by prophetic numbers, and applicable to ſcripture-chronology; whereby, moſt probably in time, the greateſt difficulties in that moſt uſeful branch of literature may be cleared up."

"*London, Dec.* 31. The manufacturing of iron from pit-coal, (which ſome eminent gentlemen ſome time ſince obtained letters-patent for), anſwers beyond expectation. Above 100,000 l. Sterling has been, for years paſt, remitted to Sweden for Swediſh iron, till this moſt uſeful invention was practiſed in G. Britain. The conſtant drain of caſh from this nation to Sweden, by the above means, will be totally ſtopped."

IRELAND.

A letter from Dublin, dated June 2. 1770, ſays, "On Monday laſt the Duke of Leinſter received a letter from Sir George Macartney, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, importing, That his Excellency had received a letter from Lord Weymouth, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, informing him, that his Grace's letter to his Excellency, deſiring his diſmiſſal from the council-board, in caſe certain independent Noblemen and Gentlemen were ſtruck off the liſt, with his Excellency's anſwer, and his Grace's reply, had been laid before his Majeſty; and that his Majeſty was pleaſed to agree to his Grace's requeſt. Upon which (we hear) the Duke wrote a letter to his Excellency, thanking both the King and his Vicegerent for the honour and indulgence ſhewn, in diſmiſſing him from a board, which he *once* thought *really honourable*."

"*London, Sept.* 10. The Iriſh ſociety for the improvements of Agriculture and the Linen Manufacture, had always an allowance

allowance by way of fund, granted them every year by the Iriſh parliament, before whom they lay a ſtate of their diſburſements: but this year, when the heats enſued in the houſe reſpecting the army-matters, the parliament was prorogued, and this neceſſary proviſion was neglected. The privy council, however, being aware of the ill conſequences that might enſue, as well to the linen manufacture, as to the cauſe of agriculture, (which the people in Ireland are now ſtrongly attached to), from this neglect, have lately, we hear, thought proper to give to the Iriſh ſociety the allowance which they were accuſtomed to receive from the parliament. The allowance to the Iriſh ſociety is 3000 l."

"*Dublin, Dec.* 4. The bank of Sir George Colebrooke and Co. having adverti ſed their being under a neceſſity of deferring the payment of their notes for a ſhort time, which may cauſe a diffidence in the other banks in this city, that may prove extremely injurious to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom; His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Nobility, Gentry, Principal Merchants, and Traders of this city, being ſenſible of the ſecure foundations of the houſes of Meſſ. David Latouche and Sons, Meſſ. William Glendowe and Co. Meſſ. Thomas Finlay and Co. and Meſſ. John Dawſon Coates and Patrick Lawleſs, have advertiſed, that they will continue to take the notes of the ſaid houſes as caſh, in all payments made to them."

"*Faulkner's Dublin Journal, Dec.* 24.

The bank of Sir George Colebrooke and Company being now in caſh, abundantly more than ſufficient to diſcharge all their engagements, and anſwer every purpoſe, do, with thanks, and the moſt grateful acknowledgements to the public, for their kind indulgence, give notice, that the bank is now open to pay all demands whatſoever upon it, and that buſineſs is now tranſacting, and will be carried on there for the future with the utmoſt punctuality and attention.

Dublin, Dec. 20. ANNESLEY STEWART,
1770. for Self and Company."

An embargo, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council of Ireland, has been laid upon the exportation of all Iriſh proviſions, to any parts whatever, excepting to G. Britain and the dominions thereto belonging: and on the 21ſt of December, ſome ſhips laden with beef, butter, and pork, bound to France, were ſtopped.

SCOTLAND.

A general meeting of the Mid-Lothian police-ſcheme [113] was held at Edinburgh, Dec. 13. at which were preſent the heads of the different ſocieties and incorporations in Edinburgh. — The ſheriff laid before the meeting, the amount of the contributions ſince the month of February laſt, with an account of all the expences that have been laid out any way relating to the ſcheme, and a liſt of the different proſecutions * that had been commenced, or were then depending, for the behoof of the ſubſcribers. The meeting then elected Sir Alexander Dick, the Deacon Convener, Mr Thomas Trotter, and Mr Thomas Simpſon, as managers for the next year, and as a committee to meet and confer with the ſheriff on matters relating to the ſcheme. On the 20th the committee met accordingly, examined the collection-books, and adjuſted the accounts of laſt year, with every expence hitherto incurred; and ordered the clerk to publiſh, for the ſatisfaction of the ſubſcribers, the following ſtate of the funds.

The amount of the whole contributions - -	L. 163	9 2
The whole expences incurred, including books, printing, proſecutions, priſon-dues, allowance for collection, money for ſecret ſervices, &c. &c. the fiſcal's trouble, and the clerk's to the ſcheme	79	3 6
Remaining at 4 per cent. to be expended as occaſions require	84	5 8

"*Edinburgh, Dec.* 15. We are informed from Dumbarton, that the preſbytery met there on Wedneſday the 5th cur.; when it carried by a majority of thirteen to four, to ſiſt all further procedure in the ſettlement of Kilmaronock, till next aſſembly, in reſpect of the appeal taken by that preſbytery, at laſt ſynod, to the aſſembly, upon the queſtion of Mr Adie's trial diſcourſe from Ja. i. 27.; and the preſbytery further refuſed to receive any report of the edict for the preſentee, which the ſynod had, in face of the above appeal, ordered to be ſerved at Kilmaronock. Againſt which four members diſſented, and complained to the next ſynod." [629.]

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 2. The great canal making between the rivers Forth and Clyde, continues to be carried on with ſucceſs: there are now ſix locks com-

* Twenty-one from April 1. to Dec. 13.

pletely finiſhed, and every one of the locks on the eaſt ſide of the point of partition (except the ſea-lock) are in great forwardneſs.—The Monkland-canal to Glaſgow, is alſo going on ſucceſsfully. [457.]

A few weeks ago there was taken up in the garden of the Lord Chief Baron at Dean, the root of a plant of the true rhubarb, (the ſeeds of which Dr Mounſey brought to this place from China), which weighed no leſs than thirty-five pounds. The acquiſition of this valuable plant will certainly prove of very great advantage to Britain on account of the vaſt quantity of its roots uſed in medicine in this country."

On Thurſday, Oct. 18. the foundation-ſtone of an intended bridge over the river Northeſk, on the road leading from Montroſe to Aberdeen, was laid by the Hon. Mr Lyon, member for that diſtrict of boroughs, attended by the magiſtrates of Montroſe, and the maſon-lodges of Montroſe-Kilwinning and St Peter's, in their formalities.

James Duncan, condemned at laſt Aberdeen circuit [516], received the King's pardon, on condition of his being baniſhed from Britain and Ireland, to depart within forty days after being diſcharged from priſon.

"*Edinburgh, Oct.* 23. As ſeveral extraordinary articles about the increaſe of grain have been inſerted in the papers, we may mention one; which was, that at Muiravenſide, near Linlithgow, one grain of oats produced, this year, twenty-ſeven ſtalks, one of which was counted at random, and produced 245 grains, which, multiplied by twenty-ſeven, gives 6615 grains." [517.]

"*Edinburgh, Dec.* 29. On Wedneſday ſe'ennight, as one John Reid, farmer in Muirhouſes, was returning home late in the evening, he unluckily miſſed his way, and fell into one of the coal-pits in that neighbourhood, ſaid to be about forty fathoms deep, and within a few yards of the high-way, by which melancholy accident, the poor man unfortunately loſt his life in a very ſhocking manner." [xxxi. 502.]. What a cutting reflection muſt ſuch a lamentable accident be, to the perſon by whoſe negligence, in not railing in the coal-pit, it happened! Nor can the perſons to whoſe care the police of the country is committed, acquit themſelves of blame.

SIR, *Cambridge, Nov.* 10.

AS Mr Adams [692.] ſeems diſſatisfied that I have not given an exact account of the ſtrength, &c. of the lime-water and fixed alcali made uſe of in my experiments on the ſtone, I take the liberty of laying the following particulars relating to them before your readers.

The lime-water was as fully ſaturated with the lime as poſſible, and all the experiments were made without any heat. In the firſt experiment, the ſtone lay in fixt alcali, or oil of tartar, per deliquium, about four months, without any change. In the ſecond, the cauſtic vegetable alcali was of that ſtrength, that a meaſure of two ounces weighed ſeventeen drams and two ſcruples, which being put on a piece of calculus humanus, weighing twenty-ſeven grains, diſſolved it in twenty-five hours and ten minutes, without the leaſt ſediment. I found, when the ſolution was newly made, all the acids would precipitate the earth of the ſtone which was diſſolved in the menſtruum; though, after ſome time, this earth could not be precipitated, but the ſolution ſtill remained perfectly clear on the affuſion of an acid.

This, Mr Adams obſerves, is directly contrary to Dr Rutty and Mr Lane's experiments, who always found that the calcarious part of the ſtone fell to the bottom in powder, like ſlacked lime. With what juſtice can he then accuſe me of copying their experiments? I have ſince tried the effect of cauſtic mineral alcali, a meaſure of two ounces of which weighing eighteen drams nineteen grains, being put on a piece of the ſame calculus as that uſed in the other experiments, weighing twenty-three grains, after thirty hours, entirely corroded it, and the menſtruum would now ferment with an acid *.

I hope the above will be ſufficient to explain my experiments to the ſatisfaction of your readers: as for the reſt of Mr Adams's letter, I ſhall think it loſt time to anſwer it, till he is better acquainted with the meaning of the common terms made uſe of in chymiſtry.

I am, &c. J. HOFFMAN.

Town and Country Magazine.

This finiſhes the controverſy.

* What then is the difference between theſe two alcalis, one of them runs per deliquum, and will not cryſtallize; the other cryſtallizes and falls into an efflorescence? Perhaps there may be a ſmall portion of acid united with the mineral alcali.

The LONDON General Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 12. 1769, to December 11. 1770; with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c.

Chriſtened			Buried			Increaſed in the burials this year 587.
Males	8761	17109	Males	11210	22434	
Females	8348		Females	11224		

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Died under 2	7994	20 and 30	1789	60 and 70	1468	100	0
	2 and 5	2127	30 and 40	2178	70 and 80	1026	102	1
	5 and 10	926	40 and 50	1992	80 and 90	397	103	1
	10 and 20	875	50 and 60	1603	90 and 100	56	107	1

Diſeaſes.							
Abort. and Stillb.	715	Dropſy	839	Lethargy	7	Thruſh	68
Aged	1230	Evil	6	Livergrown	2	Tympany	3
Ague	8	Fever, Malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	3214	Lunatic	88	Vomit. and Looſen.	7
Apoplexy and Sud.	225			Meaſles	325	Worms	6
Aſthma and Phthiſ.	427			Miſcarriage	5	*Caſualties.*	
Bedridden	9	Fiſtula	8	Mortification	187		
Bleeding	9	Flux	15	Palſy	68	Burnt	10
Bloody Flux	1	French Pox	57	Pleuriſy	18	Drowned	102
Burſten and Rupture	11	Gout	63	Quinſy	6	Exceſſive Drinking	3
Cancer	44	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	24	Raſh	2	Executed	26
Canker	4	Grief	5	Rheumatiſm	7	Found Dead	5
Chichen pox	2	Headach	2	Rickets	4	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	78
Childbed	270	Headmouldſh. Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	39	Riſing of the Lights	2		
Colic, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	64			Scurvy	4	Killed themſelves	32
Cold	3	Jaundice	164	Small Pox	1986	Murdered	8
Conſumption	4594	Impoſthume	9	Sores and Ulcers	13	Overlaid	6
Convulſions	6144	Inflammation	70	Sore Throat	26	Poiſoned	0
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	218	Itch	1	St Anthony's Fire	3	Scalded	2
				Stoppage in Stom.	22	Stabbed	0
Diabetes	4	Leproſy	1	Surfeit	2	Starved	5
				Swelling	2	Suffocated	3
				Teeth	792		

General Bill of Mortality for 1770, in EDINBURGH, and WEST-KIRK pariſh.

	Buried in the city.			*In the Weſt-kirk-yard.*			
	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Total.
January	42	47	89	45	37	82	171
February	36	47	83	16	20	36	119
March	46	51	97	21	29	50	147
April	34	42	76	18	20	38	114
May	45	42	87	14	20	34	121
June	24	35	59	24	14	38	97
July	25	28	53	12	17	29	82
Auguſt	26	32	58	13	17	30	88
September	17	21	38	13	15	28	66
October	18	25	43	14	10	24	67
November	22	28	50	13	19	32	82
December	30	35	65	15	19	34	99
Total	365	433	798	218	237	455	1253

Between	Age.	No.
	Under 2 years	433
	2 & 5	125
	5 & 10	78
	10 & 20	68
	20 & 30	79
	30 & 40	69
	40 & 50	85
	50 & 60	93
	60 & 70	90
	70 & 80	65
	80 & 90	46
	90 & 100	21
	108	1
	Incr. 148.	1253

Diſeaſes, &c.										
Aged	217	Chincough	148	Flux	5	Meaſles	106	Swelling	1	
Apoplexy	1	Conſumpt.	295	Gravel	8	Palſy	8	Teething	91	
Aſthma	10	Convulſions	1	Hives	1	Rheumatiſm	3	Ulcer	1	
Bowelhive	23	Cramp	3	Jaundice	4	Small pox	69	Vomiting	1	
Burning	2	Dropſy	5	Iliac paſſion	5	Stillborn	33	Water in head	4	
Cancer	2	Executed	2	Inflammation	2	Suddenly	17	Weakneſs	6	
Childbed	14	Fever	163	Low ſpirits	1	Suppr. of urine	1			

INDEX to the ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, BOOKS, HISTORY, &c. 1770.

N. B. *When different pages are referred to at any article, if the numbers are disjoined by a comma, the first figure or figures in the preceding numbers are supposed to be repeated in the subsequent.*

ABerdeen, trials at 335. 516. An academical exercise instituted 166

Acts passed 46. 104, 64. 227, 8. 326, 7. 722

— Abstract of the act to regulate controverted elections 345. for preventing delays of justice by reason of privilege 413

Addresses to the King in answer to his speech 44, 5. of both houses on the London remonstrance 130. of the general assembly 305. of the city of London on the birth of a princess 328. of the city of Dublin 681

Adie, Mr James, of his trials 628. 727

Agricultor. *See* Lime

Air, trials at 336

Almon, his trial 331. and sentence 723

America discovered by the Welch 360. Climate of, change annually for the better 160. Partial relief not satisfactory ib. New-Englandmen attempt a passage to the East Indies 159. *See* Political Club

—— Boston, Mein, a printer, ill used 43. Non-importation scheme a deception 103. Lt-Gov. Hutchinson to the non-importation committee, and the answer 159. Tea not to be used, or dealt in, till the duty on it be taken off ib. A fatal fray between the townspeople and the soldiers 219. 22 75. 175. Capt. Preston and some private soldiers committed 221, 3. The troops removed to the barracks 176. 221, 3. The killed townspeople pompously buried 222. Account sent to Gov. Pownall 274. 478. Lathrop's Innocent blood, a sermon on this occasion 316. A note of Capt. Preston's in the Boston gazette 222. His Case 223. His trial insisted for, but delayed 325. His situation regretted 394. Teased by the Boston committee 478. Indicted 621. His trial 678. Unanimously found not guilty, and fully acquitted 679. 622. Of a riot in Gloucester county 291, 2. Assembly resolve to proceed to business at Cambridge, under protest 278. 622. Richardson, who when attacked in his own house, killed one of the rioters, tried and found guilty 325. Opposers of the non-importation grossly insulted 276. 395, 6. 449. A Mulatto tried, and punished, for tarring, beating, &c. Jesse Saville 679. Commerce with Newport and Portsmouth broke off 395, 6. Refuse to meet in congress with other colonies 396. Instructions to their representatives 419. Messages between the Lieutenant-Governor 276. and them 420. 622. 79. A vessel laden with sugar seized 448. A mob on that occasion ib. Duplicity as to importation detected 511, 71, 2. Relaxation proposed 572. This opposed by the mob 621. Boston castle made a king's garrison ib.

—— New York. Acts passed 102. A reward offered for discovering the author of a seditious libel 103. Attempts to cut down Liberty-pole 159. A petition to erect a new Liberty-pole refused by the common council 226. The pole erected on private property ib. The soldiers attempt to destroy it unsuccessfully 278. An inflammatory letter from London 450. Non-importation agreement broke 450, 74. Protest on this 450, 74. 511. New-York committee to those of Philadelphia and Boston, and answers 450, 51, 74. A statue of the King erected 511. and of Lord Chatham 572.

—— South Carolina. Assembly give 1500 l. Sterling to Mr Wilkes 102. This disapproved of 572. Letters between them and the supporters of the bill of rights 422. A sharp letter from Georgia 477. The tea-shrub found in this province 512

—— North Carolina. Insolence and barbarity of the regulators 680. Emigration from Scotland to this country 457

—— Philadelphia. Answer to a New-York letter 450, 74. Non-importation agreement altered 622. Different resolutions ib.

—— Virginia. An address for copper coin 102. Abingdon and other resolves against importation 417. Resolves against importation by the house of Burgesses 475

—— Jamaica. Gov. Trelawny's speech to the assembly 278. Address and remonstrance to his Excellency 279. The assembly dissolved, and a new one summoned ib.

American papers 291. 417, 74. *See* Barnard, Catalpa

Americans, philosophical inquiries concerning 485. 551

Amorous intrigue, an 17

Anabaptists baptized at Montrose 517

Anecdote of the late D. of M. 313

Baine on the theatre 664

Baldwin, his trial 427

Bank of Scotland, address to the proprietors of 355

Bank-notes, resolution concerning 339

Bankruptcies Scottish 21

Bernard, Gov. Massachusets-bay charge against, dismissed 295

Baylie. *See* Cromwell

B. Col. (Pertinax), speech by 242

Beattie on truth, observations 428

Beef-steak society 280

Beggar, one discovered to be a reduced gentlemen 517

Bill of rights, letters of the supporters of 253, 80. Letter of resignation by their Secretary 546

Bingley, set at liberty 331

Bird of an extraordinary size 456

Books, extracts from the False Alarm 87. Ionian antiquities 93. Ancient Scottish poems 269. Beattie on truth ib. Observations on

it 418. Lathrop's innocent blood 316. Oſwald's ſociety-ſermon 318. Vaughan's appeal 380. Narrative of the maſſacre at Boſton ib. On the complaint againſt Gov. Melville ib. Monchy on the mortality among the horned cattle 382. M. de P*** Recherches Philoſophiques ſur les Americains 485. 551. Swedenborg on influx 491. Kennicott's accounts of his collation of Hebrew MSS 549. Young's experimental agriculture 558. Northcote's marine practice of phyſic and ſurgery 609. Mills's eſſay on the weather 611. Rotherham on the properties of water 614. Buchner's method of enabling deaf perſons to hear 662. Baine on the licentiouſneſs of the theatre 664. Letters between the Archbiſhop of Anneci and M. de Voltaire 667. Morrice's letter to Judge Alſton 668. Dutch regulations in caſe of inſolvency ib. White's caſes in ſurgery 669

Bridgman. *See* Gout

Buchner on deafneſs 662

B. E. (Flaccus Florus), ſpeech by 131

Cæſar's conqueſts in Scotland, limit of 456

Caithneſs, peerage determined 456, 7

Calcutta council, a judgement of reverſed 454

Camden, Lord, ordered to deliver the ſeals 48 His political conduct canvaſſed 693, 4

C———n, L. (Sulpicius Strabo), ſpeeches by 24. 405

C. Sir T. (Curius Camillus), ſpeech by 131

Campbell, Mungo, his trial 140. No money received by him from the Bill of Rights ſociety 258. The jury and counſel 140. Interlocutor on the competency ib. Judgements in appeals 141. Account given by the counſel for the pannel 141. Speeches by the Lords on the relevancy 143 —— 148. and interlocutor 148. Debate relating to the liſt of aſſize 192. The proof relating to what paſſed between my Lord and Campbell 193. To my Lord's gun 194. To the fact of ſhooting ib. No coarſe expreſſions by my Lord 195. As to Campbell's behaviour after the gun was diſcharged ib. A converſation between Campbell and two officers before the misfortune 196. Campbell's defences 197. Extracts from Mr Lockhart's addreſs to the jury 198. and from Mr Rae's ib. The verdict 200. The ſentence 257. The manner of Campbell's exit ib. A queſtion with reſpect to the diſpoſal of his body 258. His character ib. His burial ib. A contribution for his widow ib. *See* Carnegie

Canal from the Forth to the Clyde, account of 110. 457. 727. Monkland canal to be begun 340. 728

A Card, Old England to North America 184. *See* Longitude

Carnegie of Finhaven, extracts from the trial of 258

Caſter oil, on 252

Cat, uncommon production from 349

Catalpa, American, culture of recommended 527

Cattle. *See* Horned cattle

—— importation of prohibited 513

Chatham, E. loſes a cauſe concerning the Pynſent eſtate 453. *See* London

Ch——m, E. (Victor Americanus), Speeches by 24, 5. 72. 242. 362. 647

Chriſtina on Ch. I.'s fate 176

Circle, quadrature of 14

Circuit-courts 335. 6. 515, 16

Club, patriotic, eſtabliſhed in London 280. A female one ib

Clydeſdale farmer. *See* Lime

Coal, iron from 726

Comet, one diſcovered 456

Connel, Dennis, caſe of 482

C——y, G—l, (Titus Agrippa), ſpeeches by 185. 241

Corn, to preſerve from vermin 473

Criticus on Phileleutherus and Philalethes's letters 57

Cromwell's diſſolving the general aſſembly, account of 119

Cullen, Dr, his memorial on the cattle-diſtemper 172

Dantzick, a diſpute with the King of Pruſſia 391. 445. 506

Dauphineſs, character of 708

Deafneſs, Buchner on 662

Debates political, a ſketch of 24, 6. On the motion for an addreſs 24. 26. Speech of Lord Ch—m 25. *See* Political Club

Denmark, affairs in laſt year 69. Proceedings at Algiers 157. 272. 323. 446. 507. A tax on horſes 675. Preſents to Oxford and Cambridge univerſities 725

Deſerters, a pardon offered to 49 (408

Dionæa Muſcipula, account of

Diſcount. *See* Intereſt

Douglas cauſe, L. M——d's ſpeech in 9

Dumfries, trials at 336. 516

D——n, Mr, (Decius Dentatus), ſpeech by 134

Dun, on rain-water 725

Dyvours, of 23

Earthquake in St Maure 98. Meſſina 158. 394. 448. 509. Oex in Bern, and other places 218, 19. Reggio 394. Hiſpaniola 447, 8. St Domingo 448. 570. Naples 621

Eaſt Indies, accounts from 279. 512. 623

Edinburgh, Foreſtallers fined 110. Surgeons examined 166. Carouſal ib. Trials and executions 257. 337. Bounty offered to ſeamen 628. The playhouſe under the management of Mr Foote 682. Streets kept clean 712. Aſſize of bread 520. *See* Beggar, Mitchell.

Egypt, accounts from 271. 567. 674

Elders, lay, not proper judges of queſtions in divinity 629

Emilius Paulus, ſpeech by 76

Empreſs Queen and the King of Pruſſia, letters between 86

Emulation excited by honorary rewards 289

Europe, number of forces in 23

Expulſion, Brecknock's letter on 356

—— bill withdrawn 725 (75

Flaccus Florentius, ſpeech by

Falkland iſles, accounts from 454 642. Grounds of the claims to 509. Tranſactions

tions concerning 510. Deſcription of 355
Falſe alarm, extracts from 87
Female coterie, ſerious thoughts on 247. Account of that club 280
Findlater, E. character of 577. 630
Finhaven. *See* Carnegie
Flint petitions 47
Forfeited eſtates, debts on paid 339
France, affairs in laſt year 70. The tontines converted into life-annuities 100. Intereſt on the funds reduced ib. Bad conſequences of this 620. Additional tax on penſions 101. Engagements with ſtrangers to be faithfully fulfilled 157. Trees exported from Corſica to France ib. E. India company in difficulties 218. Marriage of the Dauphin 272, 3. Floods 273. 676. Princeſs Louiſa retires to a convent ib. Her manner of living 394. Takes the white veil 570. Cataſtrophe at Paris occaſioned by the fire-works 323, 4. Inſurrections for want of bread 393. A treaty entered into with the Venetians 508. Proceedings of the French fleet at Tunis ib. Remonſtrance concerning the parliament of Brittany 569. Rebellious papers handed about in Paris ib. War denounced againſt Tunis 570. Peace agreed on 620. Parliament of Flanders troubleſome ib. Increaſe of agriculture in France 676. A change in the miniſtry 677
Funds, &c. ſtate of 469
Genealogical enigma 290
General aſſembly, proceedings 283. 340. Diſſents 301, 2, 3. Addreſs to the King 305. Letter from New-York ſynod 284. 304. The aſſembly's anſwer 689. Some commiſſions from preſbyteries rejected 283. Form of commiſſions from univerſities altered ib. Mr Dickſon's caſe ib. Settlement of Glendovan ordered 284. A diſſent 301. Settlement of St Ninian's ordered 285. A diſſent 301. Report of the window-tax committee received 285. Overtures from the ſynod of Moray ib. Deciſion in the caſe of Mr Stewart, miniſter at Crieff ib. A diſſent 303. Aſſembly's addreſs to the King 305. Petition to the H. of Commons 327. Mr Spottiſwood appointed the church's ſolicitor at London 340. Settlement of Kilmaronock ordered ib. A motion for reponing Mr Gilleſpie diſmiſſed ib. Report concerning glebes ib. Overtures 341, 2. *See* Cromwell — Act of aſſembly 1711, a defence of 202
Geneva, inſurrection at 157
Germain. *See* Johnſtone
Germany. Affairs in laſt year 69. Marriage of the Archduchеſs with the Dauphin of France 272, 3. Proteſtants at Darmſtadt allowed the free exerciſe of their religion 273. 393. Plague rages in Moldavia 447. Precautions uſed ib. Number of troops in Germany ib. An interview between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia 507. Emperor appoints a day in every week to hear petitions 605. *See* Ruſſia
Glaſgow, trials at 336. 516
Gordon, Capt his behaviour at his execution 16
—— Lord W—m ſets out for Rome 515
Gout, cure for 640
G——r, E. (Tullus Hoſtilius) ſpeeches by 244. 585. 715
Grafton, D. reſigns his office 104. Junius to his Grace 79
G——n, D. of, (Caius Tarquinius), ſpeech by 73
G—— e, Mr, (Valerius Vigil), ſpeeches by 136, 87. 240. 307, 10
Grocer, a ſhip, loſt 628
Groſvenor cauſe, narrative of 372. Recrimination 723
Hair red, to change to brown or black 416
Hailes, L. on the laws of Malcolm II. 150
Halfpay-officers, petition 163
Hemlock, remarkable cure by 306
Hill, Dr, improvements 514
H—— gh, E. (Publius Varro), ſpeeches by 461. 644
Hiſpaniola, earthquake 447, 8
Hoffman on diſſolvents for the ſtone 469. his experiments examined 345. Anſwer 656. Reply 691. Duply 726
Holland, great mortality among the horned cattle in 42. 83. Many places laid under water 676
Horne's trial 452
Horned cattle, diſtemper among, in Holland 42. 83. in Scotland 164. 338. Methods taken to prevent its ſpreading ib. Order of council 170. Papers circulated 172. Recipe for 237. Smugglers fined 338. Reſolutions of the ſheriffs juſtices, &c. ib. Loſs of the proprietors of ſlaughtered cattle made good 517
Horſe-diſtemper, cure for 64. 71
H——e, L. (Aulus Gellius), ſpeech by 187
Huſbandry, deſcription of inſtruments uſed in 601
Indian tribes admit Chriſtian miſſionaries 621
Influx, Swedenborg on 491
Inoculation, of 726
Inſcriptions 408, 40
Inſcriptions in the Deſert copied 109
Inſtructions to the Weſtminſter members 581
Intereſt and Diſcount, the progreſſion of the difference between them explained 31.
Inverneſs, trials at 335. 515
Ireland, Votes of the H. of Commons 50. An article in the Public Advertiſer cenſured ib. Two proteſts 50. 51. Reſolutions of the Dublin merchants 52. An annual ſtipend to Dr Lucas propoſed, but diſmiſſed 52. Reaſons for rejecting the money bill 85. Dublin addreſs to the King 681. Other affairs 726
Italy, Statues removing from Rome by the D. of Tuſcany 101. Solicitations for reducing the feſtival days ib. Advocates for the poor appointed at Milan 158. Benevento to be reſtored to the Pope 219. Treaty between the courts of Turin and Peterſburg 448. Monaſteries reduced in the duchy

ehy of Milan ib. Convents ſuppreſſed in the republic of Venice 509. Spain inſiſts for the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits ib. Eruption of Mount Veſuvius ib. A reconciliation between Portugal and the Holy See 570, 1. 620. Great floods at Venice 677. Chev. Charles Stuart arrives at Rome ib.
Jedburgh, trials at 336
Jeſuits arrive in Spain from the Philippine iſlands, America 158. 677. Suppreſſion of them inſiſted on 237.
Johnſtone, Gov. a duel with Lord George Sackville Germain 724
J——es. *See* Kept miſtreſs
J——n, Mr, (Hortenſius Piſo), ſpeech by 136
Junius to the D. of G——n 79. in juſtification of the London remonſtrance 139. Trials concerning his letters, &c. 331, 64. 424. On Col. Luttrell's promotion 403. His letter to L. M—d 586. Conſidered 696
Juſticiary trials at Edinburgh 140. 337. 516 (249
Kenmure, L. his character
Kennicott's account of Hebrew manuſcripts of the Old Teſtament 549
Kept miſtreſs, a bond given to one, in ſuit 452
King, petitions to the 48. What he ſaid on hearing of a league among the place-hunters ib
Knowles, Sir Charles, ſets out for Peterſburg 675
Lamp-microſcope, obſervations by one 514
Lathrop's innocent blood 316. Remarks on it 690
Lay elders. *See* Elders
Lead-mine found 628 (78
Lentulus Leonatus, ſpeech by
Liberty in danger from licentiouſneſs 82
Licentiouſneſs. *See* Preſs
Lightning, cure by 480
Literary intercourſe eſtabliſhed 514
—— property. *See* Taylor
Lime, as a manure, queries relating to it by Agriculture 120. Anſwer by a Clydeſdale farmer 214. Further thoughts on 251. 312. 472
Liverpool proteſt againſt a petition 19. The petition 20
Lobſters and periwinkles the ſame 484 (473
Longitude, card concerning
London. A ſplendid maſked ball 108. A ſumptuous entertainment by the Lord Mayor 160. Outrages by the mob 161. 228. 329. A motion to inquire into the reſpective powers of the common council, court of aldermen, and livery, 162. A patriotic club eſtabliſhed 280. The city addreſſes the King on the birth of a princeſs 328. The King's anſwer ib. Speech of Mr Wilkes on recording the anſwer 451. The thanks of the common council to E. Chatham, and his Lordſhip's reply 329. Lord Mayor's death 330. The Recorder's addreſs to the livery ib. Ald. Trecothick choſen Lord Mayor 331. His addreſs to the livery ib. A ſtatue to be erected to Mr Beckford 451. — *See* Cotery, Quarantine, Seamen, Wilkes
—— Remonſtrance. Petition for aſſembling the livery 121. Proceedings in the common council ib. 122. The Lord Mayor's ſpeech 122. The remonſtrance 123. Motions ib. Difficulties about preſenting the remonſtrance 122, 3. 4. A motion in the court of aldermen to diſclaim it, rejected 126, 7, 8. Diſclamation of it in the news-papers by ſixteen aldermen 128. The remonſtrance preſented ib. The King's anſwer ib. Both in the gazette 129. Motion in parliament for copies of both 131. Debate upon it 131.— 137. 185. Reſolutions 226. Addreſs of both houſes to the King, and his Majeſty's anſwer 130. Eſſays *pro* and *con.* 137, 8. The anſwer, &c. laid before the livery 196. and referred to a committee 233. The remonſtrance cenſured by the goldſmiths, weavers, and grocers companies 162. The Lord Mayor's remarks on theſe cenſures 191. Motion by E. Ch——m to cenſure the anſwer 242. Debate on the motion 243.— 246.
—— Second remonſtrance. Speech of the Lord Mayor to the livery 190. Motion for a new remonſtrance 232. Debate ib. Remarks 235. The remonſtrance ib. The King's anſwer 236. The Lord Mayor's reply 237. This cenſured in the common council 281. defended 282. The anſwer and reply ordered to be entered in the city-books ib. Replies forbid by the King for the future 329
—— Third remonſtrance, and the King's anſwer 600, 27
—— Recorder, proceedings on an accuſation againſt him 537.— 544 (of 359
Lord's ſupper, plain account
Lothian, M. his ſeat of Newbattle burnt 110
Lottery. *See* State
L——n, L. (Aurelius Atticus), ſpeech by 718
Macdonald, Sir James, his character 251
Macghie hanged for ſtreet-robbery 337 (of 427
Mad dog, cure for the bite
Mahomed Ali Kawn, picture of 260
Manſfield, Lord, ſubſtance of his ſpeech in the Douglas cauſe 9. Junius's letter to 586
M——d, L. (Horatius Tullius), ſpeeches by 24. 363. 414
Marine practice of phyſic, by Northcote 609
Marriage, &c. account of 517
——— private, tragical conſequences of 580
Mary Q. of Scots, account of the execution of 465 (at 98
St Maure iſland, earthquake
Medals found in the pariſh of Carluke 166
—— beſtowed by the ſociety, &c. 515
Mein, John, a printer, maltreated at Boſton 43
Meſſina, earthquakes at 158. 394. 448. 509
M. Sir W. (Caius Collatinus), ſpeeches by 241. 361
Mid-Lothian, police ſcheme for 113. Remarks 115. Rules of the ſociety 118
Middleſex

Middleſex remonſtrance preſented 229
Miller, his trial 424
Mills's eſſay on the weather, &c. 611
The good Miniſter 23
Minor, what paſſed at the repreſentation of 594. Article from the London papers concerning it 682. Mr Walker's remarks ib. 683
Mitchell, Sir John, of Pitreavie, account of 517
Moir, Mr, his defence with reſpect to a paſſage in Virgil 660
Monkey, ſingular ſpecies of, with a cut 553
Morea, deſcription of, with a map 351
Muſgrave, Dr, his examination 46
Naples, an earthquake in 621. *See* Veſuvius
Navy, a ſcheme for eaſy manning of 548
N——th, L. (Mutius Scævola), ſpeeches by 133, 85. 238. 320
Northcote's marine practice of phyſic 609
Onſlow, G. againſt Horne, for defamation 452
Orloff, C. character of 661
Palatines, account of 402
Paſty cured by lightning 480
Parliament 1768-9, proceedings in 712
Paper-money, ſtate of in Scotland 353. Addreſs to proprietors of the bank 355
Parliament 1770. Addreſſes 44. Dr Muſgrave examined 46. Of the expulſion-bill 105. London petition relating to America ib. Accounts of American aſſociations laid before them ib. Reſolutions concerning the exerciſe of judicature in matters of election 106. Accounts of money laid out for ſecret ſervice called for ib. Altercation between Mr Speaker and a member ib. Maſſachuſets-bay petition 107. On the London remonſtrance 130. 226. Accounts of diſputes in America called for 227. The King's ſpeech at the prorogation 282. *See* Acts, Political Club
Parliament 1770-71. The King's ſpeech 598. The Lords addreſs 599
Paſſion of Chriſt, revelation concerning 412
Patriot modern, creed of 404
Patronages, letter on 149
Peer for Scotland, election of 633. Court candidate oppoſed 634. The qualification ib. A miniſterial circular letter ib. Addreſs to the Peers 635. The election 638. A proteſt 639. Speeches 630, 40, 97
— Election of the Peers for Scotland in 1734 698—708
Periwinkles the ſame with lobſters 484
Perth, trials at 336. 516. Key ſtone of the laſt arch of the bridge ſtruck 340
Peter III. of Ruſſia, the manner of his death 597.
Le Peuvre, ſtory of 349
Philalethes's letter, examination of 60
Philoſophy natural, inducements to the ſtudy of 297
Petreavie. *See* Mitchell
Pitt and Wilkes compared 484
Plague in Little Poland 506, 19, 68
—— at London in 1665, account of 602 *et ſeqq.*
—— hints to prevent the ſpreading of 533
Poland, affairs in laſt year 1. 65. Haidamacks invade the Ukraine 42. Advantages gained over the Confederates 99. 155. 271. Confederates ill uſed by the Turks 155. Tartars make an irruption into Poliſh Ukraine 217. Confederates commit great exceſſes 271. Tartars make an incurſion into Winca 322. Pr. William of Brunſwick attacked by a party of Confederates 323. Great calamities in Poland 568. Auſtrian troops enter Poland 675. K. of Pruſſia forming Magazines near Poland ib. (thian
Police-ſcheme. *See* Mid Lo-
Political Club, debates. Whether the lower room, in matters of election, are bound to judge according to law 72. On the upper room's impeaching the judgement of the lower 78. On a motion to addreſs for a copy of the London remonſtrance 131. On the civil-liſt money 187. On American taxes 238. About cenſuring the anſwer to the London remonſtrance 242. On the bill relating to controverted elections 307. On the Iriſh prorogation 308, 61. On the parliamentary adjudications relative to the Middleſex election 362. 405. On reſolutions propoſed in favour of the Americans in the upper room 406, 61. 521, 85. and in the lower 523. On a motion to addreſs for papers containing intelligence of hoſtilities by Spain 641. 715. *See* Debates
Political debates, ſketch of 24. 26
Portſmouth, fire in the dock-yard of 454, 5. Eſtimate of the loſs 514
Portſoy. *See* Horned cattle
Portugal, a misfortune happens to the King 42. Some noblemen taken up ib. A memorial preſented to the prime miniſter 43. A reconciliation with the Holy See publiſhed ib. 570. The man that ſtruck the King not put to the torture 101. Another man ſecured on ſuſpicion ib. Attempt againſt the King to be kept a ſecret ib. 102. Secretary of State's advice to the King 102. Prime miniſter incurs the King's diſpleaſure 219. Engliſh merchants petition the King ib. Trade takes a favourable turn ib. Decay of Britiſh trade in Liſbon 324. Inhabitants of Liſbon confined to their houſes 394. Executions at Liſbon ib. Account of the executions contradicted, &c. ib. Conſpiracies in Portugal owing to the clergy ib. A demand upon Portugal by the King of Spain 448. Account of the executions in Portugal 510. A treaty concluded with Spain ib. Reſtraint on Britiſh merchants as to wines 571

P——l, Mr, (Paulus Priſquinius), ſpeech by 239
Powell, Mr, account of the murder of 109
Preſs, apology for the licentiouſneſs of 720
Preſſing of ſeamen 534
Preſſing men, queries and anſwers concerning 625
Preſton, Capt. his trial at Boſton 678. *See* Boſton under America
Privilege-bill, L. Mansfield's ſpeech on 414
Printers. *See* publiſhers
Proteſt, Lords, relating to the Middleſex election 247
Pruſſia, letters between the King and the Empreſs-Queen 86. The King's letter to Pr. Charles 348. Pruſſian ſoldiers march to Dantzick 391, 2. Recruits for Pruſſia to be raiſed in Poland 392. The diſpute between the King of Pruſſia and Dantzick ib. A dock-yard to be eſtabliſhed there ib. The King meets the Emperor at Newſtadt 507. A libel on the King deſpiſed 676
Publiſhers and printers proſecuted 331, 64. 424, 7. 657. 723. Queries 584
Quadrature of the circle 14
Quarantine, abſtract of the act 529. and of orders of Council for performing 531. 623. read from the pulpits in Edinburgh 628
Rae, Mrs, inſcription for 440
Rawleigh, Sir W. to K. James 544
Reggio, earthquake at 448
Repreſentation equal propoſed 358
Reſignations 48. 105
Revelation concerning the paſſion 412
R—m, M. (Horatius Cibo), ſpeeches by 25. 464
R——d, D. of, (L. Verus Paterculus), ſpeeches by 406. 641
Rouſſeau to the Prince of L—e 473
Roxburghſhire. *See* Bank
Ruſſia, affairs in laſt year 6. 65. Hoſpodar of Wallachia preſented to her Imperial Majeſty 217. Several places in the Morea taken ib. Engagement between a Ruſſian and two Turkiſh men of war 218. Gen. Panin's army inveſt Bender 321. Great ſlaughter at Patras ib. A treaty between the courts of Peterſburg and Iſpahan 322. Account of the Mainottes of the Morea 391. Three towns in Candia declare for the Ruſſians ib. A naval engagement, the Turks beaten ib. Alliance with the King of Pruſſia renewed 393. Engagement between the Turks and Ruſſians ib. Ruſſians victors ib. Bender beſieged 444. A coolneſs between the Empreſs and the ſenate 446. Two perſons of diſtinction arreſted ib. Hordes of Tartars ſubmit 502, 64. A ſea-engagement 503. Letters concerning it 504, 5. Veſſels deſtined for Conſtantinople taken by the Ruſſians 506. Ruſſians raiſe contributions in the Archipelago ib. Attack on the Dardanelles ib. Account of the ſiege of Bender ib. Bender taken 564. A tax to be laid on monaſteries 568. Admiral Sir Charles Knowles enters into the Czarina's ſervice ib. The manner of Peter III. his death 597. Bialogrod taken 618. Thaſo taken 619. Number of men in the Ruſſian ſervice 620. Number of cannon taken from the Turks 673. *See* Turky
Scotland, how to reſent the abuſe thrown on 590. *See* Peer
S—— h, E. (Lucius Læna), ſpeech by 719
Scottiſh bankruptcies 21
Seamen, proclamation for encouraging of 513. of preſſing 534. Bounties offered to 614, 5, 8. 82. Reaſons of their averſion to ſerve 625
Sentiments, a private communication of recommended 201
S——e, E. (Titus Manlius), ſpeeches by 25. 245. 522. 717
Ship court-martials propoſed 534, 5
Spain, affairs in laſt year 180. Jeſuits arrive from the Philippine iſlands, &c. 158. Troops ſent to America ib. The King to reſtore Benevevento to the Pope 219. Diſturbances at N. Orleans quelled 273. Spaniſh veſſels hover round Jamaica 509. Spaniards deſtroy the mahogony in the ſmall bays ib. Claims of the Britiſh and Spaniards to Falkland iſles ib. Memorial preſented to the French ambaſſador 571. Spaniards fortifying their lines at St Roche ib. Hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh in the river Plate 621. 300 Jeſuits brought from the Weſt Indies 677. Marriages in the ſecond and third degrees permitted in the Spaniſh Indies 448. *See* Political Club.
Speeches. *See* Political Club.
State-lottery, ſcheme of 326. When drawn 723
Stewart Francis, character of 250
Stirling, trials at 336. 516
Stocks, &c. ſtate of 469
S——k, E. (Demetrius Varro), ſpeech by 145
Stone, a new remedy for 212. *See* Hoffman
Stuart, A. an aſperſion of, refuted 314
Summary of the public affairs in 1770 1. 65. 177
Surgeons examined, &c. at Edinburgh 166
Sweden, affairs in laſt year 67. Travelling-charges to the young princes 100. Debts to be paid off 156. Treaty of ſubſidy with France renewed 157. Peaſants exempted from taxes, if they have four children 218
Swedenborg on influx 491
Swift ſloop, loſs of 536
Switzerland wheat, advantages of 714
Taycho's diſtreſs, on 237
Taylor, a ſuit againſt for vending Thomſon's ſeaſons 453
T—— E. (Tullius Auſidius) ſpeeches by 25. 521
Tobago, firſt ſhip from 514
Tragedy, attachment to whence 15
Tranſilvania, plague in 506.
Tranſlations defects of 579
Treaty between the courts of Peterſburg

Peterſburg and Iſpahan 322.
Ruſſia and Denmark 323.
Ruſſia and Pruſſia 393.
Ruſſia and Sardinia 448.
France and Venice 508. and Spain and Portugal 510
Trials. *See* Campbell, Woodfal, Almon, Miller, Preſton. Queries relative to 584.
Turnep-rooted-cabbage, deſcription of 515
Turk's iſland, on the reſtoration of 526
Turky, affairs in laſt year 6. 65. Halil Bey declared Vizir 97. 50,000 Turks routed by the Ruſſians ib. Ottoman troops defeat the Ruſſians ib. Siege of Bender raiſed ib. Bucharеſt retaken by the Ruſſians ib. Stephano Piciola makes himſelf maſter of Albania 98. Montenegrins attack Baſſia ib. Engagement between the Turks and Ruſſians 153. Fr. Heraclius and Gen. Tottleben beat by the Turks 154. Kilia taken by the Ruſſians 217. Moldavia and Wallachia ſubmit to Ruſſia 270. Volunteers from Aſia join the Grand Vizir ib. The inhabitants of the Morea revolt ib. A revolt in Armenia 271. Aly Bey proclaimed King of Egypt ib. 20,000 Turks paſs the Danube, they are put to the flight, &c. 321. Great ſlaughter at Patras ib. Greeks ſlain at Salonica ib. Turks and Tartars killed by the Ruſſians 389. Ruſſians beſieging Bender beat ib. Greek clergy in Conſtantinople take the oath of fidelity to the Grand Signior ib. Attack made on the French ambaſſador 444. Plague ſpreads at Conſtantinople ib. Ruſſians abandon the Morea ib. Turks defeated in two naval engagements 444. 5. Turks beat near the Pruth 501. 2. A diſſenſion in the Grand Vizir's army 503. A ſea-engagement 503. 4. 5. Greeks killed by the Turks at Smyrna 505 and at Gallipoli 506. Greeks of Lavidia and Theſſaly revolt ib. Kilia-Nova ſurrendered 563. 618. A mutiny of the Janiſſaries 563, 5 Bender taken 564. Ockzakow inveſted 564. 618. Georgia taken by the Ruſſian general Tottleben ib. The divan unanimous for peace 565. Turkiſh ſoldiers refuſe to fight againſt the Ruſſians 566. Ruſſian fleet attempt to paſs the Dardanelles ib. Greeks maſſacred at Smyrna ib. Chan of the Tartars beat ib. Plague ſtill at Conſtantinople ib. 619, 73. Lemnos retaken 674. *See* Ruſſia
Twins, a week between 457
United Provinces. *See* Holland
Venice, Grand Signior to the ſenate 42. Great floods 677
Veſuvius, eruptions of 219. 509, 91
Virgil, a difficulty in explained 525. Cenſure 579. Defence 660
Wales, Ps of ſets out for Germany 331. Returns 573
W. ſion. B. (Hottenſius Hibernicus), ſpeech by 308
Weather, Mills on 611
W——th (V. Caſſius Codrax), ſpeeches by 641. 718
Weſtern iſles, emigration from 457
Weſtminſter remonſtrance 228. 583. 627. Intended inſtructions 583. A meeting of the electors 626
Wheat, increaſe from 517
A whirlewind 515
Whitefield, Mr George, memoirs of 591
Wilkes, John, 1500 l. ſent to by the aſſembly of S. Carolina 102. Proceedings in parliament concerning 106. 246. His letter to the freeholders of Middleſex 211. to the inhabitants of Farringdon-without 213. Money given him 255. State of his debts 280. Releaſed from priſon ib. Sworn Alderman of Farringdon-without ib. Queſtion with the anſwers on his aldermanſhip 303. Wilkes and Pitt compared 484
W—n, Mr, (Lucius Agricola), ſpeech by 133
Winder, cured of a palſy 480
Woodfall, his trial 364. 657
York, violence offered to a young lady at 514, 86.
New York. *See* America.
Yorke, Rt Hon Charles, his promotions and death 48. 49. 53, 4.

INDEX to the Poetry, &c. 1770.

Aikman, epitaph on 266
To Amaſius 616
Bards of Scotland 617
On Beattie's eſſay 442
Birthday odes 319. 562
Blackcoat, on an old 320
Body, diſſection of 441
Briſtol cathedral, to a robin who ſung in 722
Burnet on two ſiſters 96
Chaucer, imitation of 500
Clancy on the M. of Granby's death 671
Conſtancy defined 442
Cupid conquered 151
Damon, on the death of 216
Demure late, poem on 442
Diſſection of a body 441
Edwards to Ch. York 96
Elegy 36. 94 (216
—— on the death of Damon
—— on the death of a young gentleman 615
Epigram on the times 216
—— on wit and riches 216
—— to the com. council of London 319
—— on ſleep 562
Epitaph on Mr Aikman 266
—— on a parrot 617
The Expoſtulation 388
The reply 388
Fools. *See* Jupiter
Forreſt, Com. on the death of 388
Gentleman, young, elegy on 615
The Golden mean 500
On Good Friday 216
Granby, M. on the death of 671
Grandmother, on the death of 151
Happineſs, ode on 152
Hymen 319

Idyllion

INDEX to the Poetry, &c. 1770.

Idyllion 561
The Indifferent 396
Inſcription, Greek and Lat. 386
—— in the cathedral of Worceſter 440
Inſpiration 320
Jenny and Chloe 441
Jupiter, tools petition to 670
— The anſwer ib.
—— On this ſpar of wit 708
To a lady with Pope's works 96
—— on her fine ear for muſic 266
Life happy 215
Love ſong 441
Falſe Mary 442
May, Queen of 500
Monody on the death of a brother 559
Morning, ode to 94
Mount Edgecumbe 37
Ode to the Morning 94
—— to Miſs York 95
—— on happineſs 152
—— for the King's birth-day 319. 562
—— for the year 1770. 388
—— for October 562
—— for the new year 672
Ode ib.
Parrot, Epitaph on 617
Petition. *See* Jupiter
Printing, poem on 561
Queen of May 500
Rae, Mrs, Inſcription for 440
A Robin's ſinging 387. 722
Rodondo, canto 3. 261
A Roſe in October 616
Roſs, Sir James 496
Ruddiman, W. to the memory of 441
Runy-Mead races, on 500
Royal love-ſong 441
Sappho, fragment 5. 151
Scotland, bards of 617
Scottiſh ballad 498
The Shaft 320
Sinclair, W. to 671
Siſters, on two 96
Sleep, epigram on 562
Soldier to a 617
Solitude 215
Song in the ſpirit of the old Scottiſh ballad 616
Stanzas in the manner of Waller 96
State-jugglers, cant. 3. 261
Stella, death of 36
Swift, verſes to the memory of 387
Tait's bards of Scotland 617
Times, epigram on 216
Townſhend, L. on her death 499
The Transformation 152
Wales, Pr. dow. on her arrival at Calais 320
Whitehead's new year's ode 672
Wit, on a ſpar of 708
Wit and Riches, 216
Year 1770, ode for 388
—— 1771 ode for 672
York, Miſs, ode to 95
Yorke, Ch. Edwards to 96

INDEX to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 1770.

N. B. *When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.*

MARRIAGES.

Albemarle, E 229.
Alſton 342
Antonia, Archd. 229
Armſtrong 342
Aſton 518
Baird 111
Bateman 574.
Berrybridge 111
Bertram 457
Blair 683
Borthwick, L. 166
Bourbon, D. 287
Boyle 683
Brander 518
Brown 166
Bruce 342. 457
Buchanan 683
Buckinghamſhire, E. 518
Carliſle, E. 166
Carr 683
Carruthers 342
Caſamajor 518
Chalmers 683
Cheatham 229
Clarke 229
Colquhoun 518
Conolly 518
Courtenay 342
Cuming 683
Dairympie 166
Dalziel 457
Dartry, L. 287
Dauphin of Fr. 229
Dewar 457
Digby, L. 574
Douglas 518
Draper 630
Drummond 166
Dun 683
Dunbar 518
Dundas 574
Erſkine 111 ii. 229
Exeter, E. 229
Ferguſſon 166
Fitzwilliam, E. 397
Forbes 518
Fordyce 342
France, Dauphin, 229
Freame 287
Gavin 166
Gibſon 111. 574
Gordon 111. 574. iii.
Gower 166
Le Grand 683
Grant 287. 518
GrantGordon 518
Gray 630
Hamilton 457. 630
Harley 166
Hay 518, 74
Hog 166
Home 397. ii. 518
Home-Rigg 166
Hunter 111. 229, 87. 683
Kirkpatrick Sharp 457
Knowler 574
De Laney 630
Laſcelles 457
Leſlie 630
Leſlie-Hamilton 111
Lindſay 342
Loch 397
Lockhart 457
Mackay 229. 683
Mackenzie 166 229
Macneil 683
Maitland 166. ii
Maxwell 287
Melſington, L. 630
Millar 287
Miller 229
Milligen 342
Milſington, L. 457
Moncrief 342
Montgomery 630
Moore 229
Murray 166
Mylne 518
Noble 166
Niven 683
Orleans, D. 287
Ponſonby 397
Renton 457
Roſs, C. 574
Scot 574
Scott 630
Sinclair 166
Stewart 111. 397. 683
Strother-Ker 630
Stuart 574
Vaughan 166
Whitaker 111
Williams 342
Williamſon 683
Wrotesley 342
Young 342

BIRTHS.

L. Advocate's Lady 166
Ancrum, C. 574
Arundell, L. 166
Aſhbrook, V. 53
Baillie 111. 342
Belaſyſe, V. 53.
Blancy, L. 683
Boſwell 518
Brunſwick, P. 457
Buccleugh, D. 457
Burgherſh 53
O'Byrne 342
Campbell 683
Carnegie 229
Catheart, L. 397. 457
Corke, C. 518
Craven, L. 518
Cuninghame 397
Dalhouſie, C. 574
Drogheda, C. 457
Drummond 518
Dumfries, C. 229
Dunmore, C. 683
Eſſex, C. 166
Fingall, C. 287.
Five 287
Friſby 630
Gage, L. 53
Gallitzin, P. 683
Germain 683
Gibſon-Wright 111
Gideon 683
Glazier's wife 287
Glaſford 53
Gordon, D. 53. 166
Grafton, D. 229
Haddington, a woman at 166
Haley 457
Hamilton 166
Hope, L. 53

Lauderdale,

Lauderdale, C. 574
Leinſter, D. 111
Luke 166
Macfarlan 287
Macleod 574
Manchester, D. 457
Manning 397
Marlborough, D. 683
Maxwell 342
Milbourne, L. 287
Mount-Stewart ib.
Napier 457
Naſſau-Weilburg, P. 111
Ogilvie 574
Orange, P. 630
Oſſory, C. 111
Parker 574
Parma, D. 683
Portland, D. 342
Powerſcourt, V. 683
A Princeſs 342
Pruſſia, P. 457
The Queen 287
Richards 518
Stewart 574
Thanet, C, 518
Townſhend Oſwald 397
Travers 342
Tuſcany, D. 287
Walmoden 683
Wauchope 574
Weymouth, V. 53
Whitefoord 630
Wurtemburg 287

DEATHS.

AGnew 575
Aikman 287,8
Aitchiſon 630
Albinus 518
Akenſide 398
Anderſon 111. 630
Anſtruther 575
Argyle, D. 631
Armiger 167
Armſtadt, D. 631
Aſhenhurſt 397
Auchterlony 685
Ayton 111
Baillie 575
Balfour 167. 458
Ball 397
Ballantyne 397
Barry 575
Bavaria, D. 458
Bayley 397
Beauclerk 398
Beckford 343
Bellardi 230
Bernard 683
Berrey 398
Blewet 458
Bons 397
Boſwell 574
Botetourt, L. 630
Bourchier 684
Braimer 111
Brand 458. 519
Brock 518
Brodie 287. ii. 458. 684
Brunſwick P. 518
Burret 684
Byng 684
Calder 398
Calderwood 631
Caldwell 684
Campbell 53. 167. ii. 398. 458. ii. 518
Capellis, B. 167
Car 518
Cathcart 685
Catharina d' Aranda 167
Catherwood 574
Cauchet 111
Cavendiſh Bentink 398
Chalmers 168. 287
Chancellor York 53
Chancellor 54
Chatto 343
Chetwynd 229
Chicheſter 230
Cholmondely E. 343
Chriſtian Jacob Drakenberg 398
Clayton 398
Cochran 684
Cockburne 398
Colvill, L. 287
Colvill 575
Compton 287
Cordelon 684
Crawford 458
Cruden 630
Cuckſon ib.
Cumine 458
Cuming 631
Cuningham 398. 458. 631
Cuſt 54
Dale 518
Dalrymple 111. 230. 343. 518
Darling 458
Davidſon 288
Davis 575
Deane 111
Dolamer, L. 53
Dennis 684
Deſon 287
Dickinſon 111
Dieſback, P. 230
Dillon 167
Dinwiddie 398
Donegal, E. his daughter 137
Douglas 167. ii. 230. 398 518. 684
Downie 684
Drummond 518. ii
Duggin 518
Dundas 287. 575
Dyſart, E. 167
Egmont, E. 684
Elphinſton 230
Euring 685
Ewing 575
Farr 111
Ferguſſon 111, 67
Findlater, E. 630
Fleming 229. 398
Flowers 342
Forbes 230
Forreſt 397. 518
Frater 631, 84
Fulton 167
Gagnon 111
Genevieve 111
Glerawly, V. 518
Gloag 112
Goddard 458
Gonin 458
Gordon 229, 87. 398
Græme 518
Granby, M. 575
Grant 53. ii. 229. 342, 98
Grantham, L. 519
Gray 343. 684
Grellſon 518
Grenville 683
Groſiete 398
Gunning 343. 458
Guthrie 167
Haldane 287
Hamilton 53, 4. 111, 67. ii. 518. 684
Hannam 167
Harborough, E. 111
Harris 167
Hatfield 343. ii
Haynes 343
Henſon 575
A Hermit 458
Heron 398
Heſſe-Homburgh, L. 684
Hogg ib.
Home 54. 167
Hume Campbell 518
Hunter 167
Huſband 111
Huſſey 458. 518
Ingram 398
Innes 287
Japan, Emp. 457
Jefferies 398
Jenkinſon 398
Johnſton 343
Kearney 167
Kennedy 112
Knapton 519
Lagden 167
Laing 54
Lawſon 111
Leſlie Bp 684
Ligonier, E. 230
Lindſay 575
Littleton 519
Lumſden 398
Macadam 458
M'Carthy More 167
Macdonald 111. 458. 684
Mackay 575
Macfarran 458
Mackenzie 167. 229, 30
Mackintoſh 288. 398
Maclean 630
Maclelland 229
Macmillan 398
Macneal 684
Macky 518
Macvicar 683
Maitland 398
Maria Johanna 458
Mawſon, Bp 684
Meyrick 167
Middleton 230
Mills 518
Monerief 684
Monro 112
Montague 230, 87
Montgomery 54
Moreton, L, 685
Morgan 111
Morice 684
Morrice 167
Morſe 343
Muir 53. 167
Murray 230. 343, 98. 458. ii. 575. ii
Mylne 518
Nairn, L. 398
Nied 342
Nimmo 230. 575
Niſbet 398. 684.
Noble 575
Northey 685
Oliphant, L. 575
Oliphant 685
Ormiſton 684
Oſbaldeſton 397
Pitcairn 167
Potter 685
Precious 458
Pratt 458
Probyn 167
Rae 343
Rattray 53
Reid 168. 518
Richardſon 398
Rickſon 398
Rigg 458
Roberton 168
Rooke 575
Roſs 684
Ruddiman 458
Sandys 230
Sands 684
Scott 168. 574
Scot 230
Seton 630
Shaw 684
Simſon 458
Sinclair ib.
Smith 111. 397. 631
Solari, a hermit, 458
Sparke 398
Spencer 230
Spittal 684
Stalker 111
Stewart 229. 398. 685
Stirling 684
Storey 229
Straton 167
Stuart 167. ii. 575
Sutherland 684
Swenſon 518
Taylor 111. 288
Tew 230
Thereſa, A-d-s 54
Thomſon 230. 683, 4
Townſhend 168
Townſhend, V. 518
Tracey 398
Trevor 343
Tweeddale, M. 575
Urquhart 684
Vincent 575
Walkinſhaw 398
Wallace 230. 458
Wardlaw 287
Warrender 111
Watſon 230
Wauchope 631
Weir 398

Wemyſs

INDEX to the Preferments, 1770.

Wemyſs 684
Wentworth ib.
Weſt 167
Whitefield 574
Whitſhed 229
Williams 111
Wright 287,8
Yates 343
York Chancellor 53

PREFERMENTS

ABercrombie 399
Adair 688
Adams 400. 687
Addiſon 687
Adeane 459
Admirals 162
Agnew 519
Ainſlie 400
Alſton 687
Amherſt 576. iii
Anderſon 400
Andrews 685
Anſtruther 231. 344
D'Aripe 459
Armſtrong 232. 399. 400
Aſton 54
Atwood 687
D'Auvergne 288
Ayſcough 686
Ayton 400
Baggs 519
Bagot 687
Bailey 686. ii
Baillie 459
Balfour 231. 400
Ballingall 55
Barber 687
Barker 576
Barlow 54
Barnes 687
Barron 686
Barry ib.
Bathurſt 54
Bateriby 232
Bahit 686
Bazely 688
Beal 231
Beckford 288
Bedford 459
Bell 399, 460
Benezet 459
Bennet ib.
Bennett 685
Bently 576. ii
Berckenhout 688
Berclay 686
Bernard 459
Berniere 460. 685
Biggs 688
Birch 55
Bird 686
Blackſtone 112
Blackwood 686
Blair 519
Blathwayte 686
Blood 55
Bolingbroke 55
Bolton, D. 576
Bomford 459
Bowen 688
Bowſer 344
Boycott 687
Brazier ib.
Brereton ib.
Breton 54
Brett 576. ii
O'Brien 576
Briſbane 688
Briſtol, E. 54
Briſtowe 54
Brooke 399
Brooks ib.
Broomer 688
Browne 686,7
Brown 685
Brownrigg 686
Bruce 232
Buchanan 400
Buckle 576. ii
Bulier 112
De Burgh 400
Burgh 688. ii
Burleigh 56. 687
Burnaby 576
Burſlam 686
Bury 400
Butler 112
Buttle 688
Calder 459
Calderwood 288
Cameron 686
Campbell 112. 231, 2. 344, 99. 400. 686. 688
Cane 460
Carey ib.
Carleton 231. 687
Carliſle, E. 112
Carmichael 686
Carr 55
Caſement 689
Chaloner 400
Chalmers 686. ii
Chambers 688
Chapman 400
Charlton 459
Cheſter 54
Cholmondely 460
Chriſtie 231
Chudleigh 688
Clarke 687
Clavering 232
Cleavland 459
Clerk ib.
Clinton ib.
Clowes 685
Cochran 686
Cock 688
Colcheſter 687
Colquhoun 232. 460
Colvill 687
Le Conte 686
Conyers 688
Cooke 232. 458. 687
Coote 232
Cope 686
Corbet 231
Cornish 576
Cornwallis, E. 685
Courtenay 686
Coutts 688
Cowper 232. 459
Cox 232
Craddock 231
Crampton 55
Craven 576
Creedland 686
Crofts 231
Crozier 686
Cruickſhanks ib.
Crump 460
Cumberland, D. 576. ii
Cumming 688
Cuningham 168. 687
Cuppaidge 686
Cuſt 168. 400
Dacres 56
Dalrymple 399. 460
Dalton 55
Dalway 686
Dame 399. 686
Davidſon 168
Davies 687
Davis 688
Dawſon 344. ii. 687
Dee 686
Dennis 576. ii
Derenzy 55
Deſpard 687
Le Deſpencer, L. 685
Dillon 460
Ditmaſs 459
Dive 55
Don 687
Donde 685
Donkin 686
Douglas 686. 688
Doule 686
Dow 687
Dowglaſs 576. ii
Downes 685
Downing 459
Drouly 288
Drummond 400
Dunbar 459
Dundas 399. 400. 60
Dunmore, E. 685
Dunn 231
Duſſeaux 55. ii
Dyſon 112
Edgecumbe L. 576. ii
Edie 399. 687
Edinburgh Magiſtrates 520
Edwards 168
Egerton 231. 688
Egmont, C. 343
Elliot 168. 231. 688
Ellis 112
Errol, E. 112
Erſkine 686,7
Eyre 399
Farnall 55
Faucitt 56
Fenton 686
Fenwick 55. 344. 686
Field 400
Fieldhouſe 688
Figge 400
Finney 232
Fitzherbert 231
Fitzpatrick 687
Flag-officers 576
Fletcher 459
Floyd 400
Flucker 576
Foley 686
Forbes 55. 576. 688
Forch 686
Ford 399
Forreſt 55
Forſter 399. 459. 686
Fox 112. 685
France 688
Frankland 576
Fraſer 399
Froteſcue 344
Fynmore 688
Gabriell 344
Gage 459
Galway, V. 54
Gape 686
Gardiner 459
Gauntlett ib.
Gay 460
Gayton 576
Geary 576
Generals 288
Gethin 460
Gilbert 685
Gloag 112
Glouceſter, D. 232
Goldfrapp 231
Gordon 55. ii. 56. 399. 459. 688
Gore 687
Gorham 168
Goreham 232
Gould 687
Graham 459
Grant 688
Graves 576. ii
Gray 688
Greaves 686
Green 55. 685.
Gregory 686
Grenfield 344
Greville, L. 232
Grey 231. 400
Griffiths 688
Guiſe 460
Guy 686
Gwynne ib.
Hadden 688
Hales 400
Halifax, E. 112
Hallowell 168
Hallowes 687
Halſted 688
Hamilton 56. 231. 232. 344. 400. 687
Hardy 576
Harland ib.
Harman 688
Harries 459
Harrington 399
Harris 688
Hart 400,60
Haſtings 459
Hatton 686
Hawke 112
Hawkſhaw 519
Haynes 459
Hearſt 687
Heath 231
Heathcote 55
Henchman 232
Herring 55
Hitferman ib.
Higgins 688
Hill 687
Hill Forſter 459
Hog 399
Holburne 112. 576
Holden 685
Holderneſs, C. 112
Holmes 686
Honywood ib.
Hopſon 685
Horſburgh 687
Howe, V. 576
Hoy 687
Hudſon 344
Hughes 576
Hull 687

INDEX to the Preferments, 1770.

Hume 460
Humphreys 687
Hurſt 55 (576
Hutchinſon 231.
Hyatt 231
Ingram 55
Innes 399
Innocent 685
Iremonger 231
Irvine 460
Jackſon 168. 687
Jenkins 460
Jenkinſon 112
Jennings 686
Jenyns 231
Johnes 459
Johnſton 686
Jones 344. 686. 7
Joyner Ellis 399
Kearney 686
Keene 685
Keppel 576. ii
Kingſmill 460
Kinſey 688
Knox 519
Laborde 55
Lamb 344
Lamont 399
Langford 688
Langley 55. 687
Lanoe 288
Lanyon 687
Leche 55
Leigh 344
Leighton 399
Lennox 686
Leſlie 231. 460. ii
Lieutenant Generals 288
Liſburne, V. 112
Liſle 688
Liſter 686
Livingſton 688
Lloyd ib.
Lord 231
Loſack 459
Loudon, E. 232
Lovell 686
Lumm 687
Lumſdaine 686
Lutterell 231
Lycett 688
Lyons 460
Lyſacht 687 (8. ii
Macdonald 687,
Macdowal 687
M'Evan ib.
M'Gill 400. 686
Macilwaine 399
Macintoſh 685, 6
Mackenzie 399. 519
M'Leod 688. ii
Maj.-Generals 288
Man 576. ii
Manley 687
Manſel 399
Mansfield, L. 54
March 687
Le Marchant 685
Marſhall 687
Martin 685
Maſon 55
Matthews 399
Maude 686
Maxwell 231. 685. ii. 686
Medicine graduates 519
New Members 400, 60
Menzies 344. 460. 519. 686
Mercer 686. 688
Meſſenden 685
Le Meſurier 399
Milnes 231
Miſſing ib.
Mitchell 459
Monerieffe 232. 399
Money 459
Moore 400. 576. ii. 687
Montague 459. 576
Montgomery 232
Moreton 168
Morgan 459. 688
Morton 460
Mumo 168
Murray 231. 344. 687. ii
Nairn 459
Neſbit 55. 400. 688
Neſs 686
Newton 231
Nicholl 688
Nicholſon 231. 688
Niſbet 450. ii
North, L. 112
Northeſk, E. 576
Northey 231
Norton 54
Nugent 686
Ogilvie 688
Oliver 460. 576
Onſlow 112
Oſborne 344
Paget, L. 168
Palliſer 519
Palmer 687
Palmerſton, V. 112
Parker 687
Parkyns 400
Parr 232
Parry 232. 400. 576. ii
Partlow 232
Parſons 55
Paterſon 688
Paul 55
Pauli 687
Pelham 459
Penetather 686
Penfold 688
Pennyman 460
Phillips 231. 344
Pidcock 231
Pictet 687
Pigot 687
Pintard 686
Piper 686
Pitt 168
Plantations commiſſioners 231
Platers 687
Plowden 232
Portal 685
Polenger 55
Potts 399
Preſcot 459
Price 231. 686
Prideaux 55
Prince 344. 99
Pringle 686, 7
Provoſts 520
Purver 688
Pye 576
Ratt 231
Ramer 459
Ramſay 686
Rankin 687
Reddan 232
Reſdie 688
Reid 519
Renton 459
Rice 231
Richardſon ib.
Roberts 231. 687
Robertſon 687. ii
Robinſon 55. 112. 686
Rochford, E. 685
Rodney 576. ii
Rollo 688
Rolt 288
Rooke 344, 99
Roſs 687. ii
Rudd 399
Ruſſell 231
Rutherford 232
Rutter 688
Ruxton 399
Rynd 687
Sampſon 168. 459. 687
Sandwich, E. 685
Sandys 400
Saunders 576
Sayer ib.
Scholfield 687
Scott 55. ii. 688
Scroggs 232
Selwyn 686
Sewell 231
Seymour 687
Shaw 232
Shawe 232. 686
Shearer 688
Sheldon 460
Ships 519
Simcoe 400
Simpſon 687. 688
Sinclair 459. 688
St Clair 459
Skelly 686
Smibert 55
Smith 231
Snowe 232
Somerſet, D. 54
Sotheron 399
Spaight 55
Spalden 460
Span 688
Speer 56
Spencer, L. 112. 231
Spry 576. ii
Stafford Smythe 54
Stanley 232. 344
Stenhouſe 232
Stevens 686
Stewart 55. 168. 399. 460. 576. 685, 6. ii. 687
Stiſted 55
Stordy 232
Storey 687
Stranſham 688
Street 459
Strickland ib.
Stringer 686
Stuart 344
Surgden 232
Sutherland ib.
Symmers 686
Talbot 55
Talſh 344
Taylor 56
Teucate 399
Tew 460
Thomas 232
Thomlinſon 686
Thompſon 232. 687, 8
Thurloe 168
Thynne 685. ii
Tickell 687
Tomkins 344
Torriano 686
Townſhend 112
Trade 231
Traill 688
Treaſury 112
Triſt 686
Trotter 55. 399
Tryon 685
Tuite 55
Turner 399
Tymperley 687
Vaughan ib.
Vigors 55
Urquhart 688
Walcott 686
Waldegrave E. 112
Wallace 231
Waller ib.
Walmeſley 459
Walter 688
Ward 344
Waring 288
Warrander 400
Warren 685
Watſon 399
Wedderburn 168. 400
Welde 687
Welſh ib.
Whitby 685
Whitwell 459
Wickins 399
Wightman 112
Wilkie 687
Wilkinſon 55
Willet 685
William-Henry, P. 231
Williams 231. 459. 687, 8
Willoughby 687
Winter ib.
Wollaſton 55
Woodward 400
Worſley 55
Wootten 688
Wrieſberg 687
Wright 54
Wylde 687
Wynne 231
Yarburgh 399
York 54
Yorke 400
Young 576. ii
Younge 55. 399

The End of the Thirty-ſecond Volume.